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R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1871. NO. 334.

FIRST EDITION.

NEW CHICAGO.

Business Going on Swimmingly.

Legislative Relief Bill Passed.

Losses and Assetts of Insurance Companies.

BUSINESS TAKING SHAPE.

CHICAGO, October 19.—Business has assumed a tangible character to-day on Wabash and Michigan avenues. The express companies are bringing immense amounts of new goods to the city, and the freight lines are equally busy. What cash may be, very little about the banks may be reported to-day. They are paying out or receiving deposits according to the wishes of their customers. The savings banks are paying on demand all amounts of twenty dollars and under.

LEGISLATIVE RELIEF BILL PASSED.

The Illinois Senate to-day passed the bill, which had previously been passed by the House, that the State assume the lien held by Chicago on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The grant to Chicago three millions of dollars, which the city had expended in deepening the canal.

LOSSES OF THE PESHTIGO COMPANY.

The Green Bay, Wisconsin, *Advocate* learns from reliable source that the loss of the Peshtigo Company by the recent fire in the lumber region was $300,000, with an insurance of upwards of $100,000. The loss of the company in Chicago was large. It is asserted on good authority that they will pay every cent of their indebtedness.

M'CORMICK TO REBUILD HIS REAPER WORKS.

The losses of Cyrus H. McCormick by the fire are about one-quarter or one-third of the total. He will commence rebuilding his reaper factory and ware-houses.

LIBERAL OFFER.

Judge W. W. Farwell sent a communication to the Board of Trade to-day, in which he proposed to erect a building on the corner of Lake street and Market and Washington streets, with a room in it ninety by ninety feet, which he proposed to give to the Board of Trade. The Board accepted the offer of Judge Farwell, and the building will be ready for occupancy within forty days.

GIFT FROM SCOTLAND.

Jas. Warrack, of this city, paid over to Mayor Mason, on the 16th, a sum of $2,000, a present from citizens of Scotland, through Henderson Brothers, agents of the anchor line of steamers in New York.

THE CRIPPLED INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NEW YORK, October 19.—The Lorillard Insurance Company was compelled to suspend by reason of its losses by the Chicago fire. The assets of this company are $1,700,000, and its liabilities are unknown. The Atlantic and Manhattan Companies have also suspended.

NEW YORK, October 19.—At the Insurance Convention this afternoon, a resolution was adopted to memorialize Congress to exempt life policies from the operation of the bankrupt law. A committee of three was appointed to report on the best method of winding up insolvent companies.

BOSTON, October 19.—The Insurance Commissioner has called upon all insurance companies in the State to make no other than a limited use of their capital.

NEW YORK, October 19.—An injunction has been granted against the Irving Fire Insurance Company, and M. J. Crow appointed Receiver.

THE INSURANCE EXHIBIT.

The latest accounts of the insurance losses in the fire of Chicago make the following exhibit:

Name.	Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1871.	Losses.
NEW YORK COMPANIES.		
Ætna, city	$ 4,443,290	$200,000
Adriatic, city	1,000,000	8,000
Agricultural, Watertown	500,841	
Albany, Albany	264,959	
Albany City, Albany	200,000	Suspended
American, Pa., city	747,405	25,000
American Exchange, city	1,000,000	50,000
Astor, city	405,371	300,000
Atlantic, city	956,179	250,000
Beekman, city	300,000	Suspended
Buffalo City, Buffalo	370,954	300,000
Buffalo Fire and Marine, Buffalo	473,877	300,000
Buffalo German, Buffalo	370,981	5,000
Capital City, Albany	200,000	
Citizens' Pa., City	684,798	25,000
Clinton, City	202,704	5,000
Columbia, City	401,259	10,000
Commerce, Albany	699,877	15,000
Commercial, City	1,000,317	100,000
Continental, Pa., City	806,002	5,000
Continental, N. Y., City	2,536,000	800,000
Excelsior, City	305,744	Suspended
Exchange, City	503,959	
Firemen's, City	201,941	15,000
Firemen's Fund, City	153,477	100,000
Firemen's Trust, City	220,959	20,000
Fulton, N. Y., city	502,009	Ad.
Germania, City	1,077,940	225,000
Glen's Falls, Glen's Falls	677,152	10,000
Greenfield, City	479,600	40,000
Hanover, P., City	700,000	200,000
Hoffman, City	300,000	50,000
Holland Purchase, Batavia	177,406	
Home, City	4,000,000	Ad. $1,000,000
Howard, City	278,000	100,000
Humboldt, City	201,766	10,000
Importers' and Traders', City	502,509	25,000
International, City	1,000,000	400,000
Irving, City	1,000,341	Ref. 400,000
Jefferson, City	441,258	47,500
Kings County, City	202,873	50,000
Lafayette, L. I., City	214,781	5,000
Lamar, City	553,409	200,000
Lenox, City	1,007,376	50,000
Long Island, P., city	354,909	
Lorillard, City	1,718,949	800,000
Manhattan, City	1,007,376	50,000
Marine, P., City	704,854	Suspended.
Mechanics', L. I., City	300,000	25,000
Mechanics' and Traders', city	400,000	
Mercantile, city	373,999	100,000
Metropolitan, city	1,000,000	200,000
Nassau, L. I., city	201,519	
National, city	300,621	75,000
New Brunswick, P., city	422,628	40,000
New York Central, Union, city	201,864	
New York, Pine, city	202,279	25,000
Niagara, city	1,000,000	50,000
North American, city	779,308	250,000
North River, city	407,406	
Pacific, city	1,000,000	50,000
Peter Cooper, city	208,734	
Phœnix, L. I., city	1,000,000	250,000
Pine, city	1,000,000	50,000
Republic, city	603,479	225,000
Resolute, city	400,000	10,000
Schenectady, Schenectady	93,737	Wound up.
Security, city	1,000,000	Ad 1,000,000
Sterling, City	347,097	7,500
Tradesmens, city	403,148	25,000
Wallabout, P., city	1,274,451	40,000
Williamsburgh City, city	529,699	10,000
Yonkers and New York, city	200,000	10,000
Western, of Buffalo	852,547	600,000
MASSACHUSETTS COMPANIES.		
Eliot, Boston	672,219	12,000
Hide and Leather	1,000,000	200,000
Independent	646,309	Suspended
Lowell, Boston	1,000,000	15,000
Manufacturers'	1,000,454	200,000
Merchants'	959,000	10,000
Mercantile	1,000,000	50,000
Peoples, Worcester	867,760	400,000
New England Mutual Marine	1,000,000	200,000
Washington, Boston	935,975	25,000
OHIO COMPANIES.		
Allemania, Cleveland	500,000	25,000
Ancient, Cincinnati	1,000,000	300,000
Cleveland, Cleveland	500,000	125,000
Globe	1,000,000	50,000
Home, Columbus	637,947	150,000
Sun, Cleveland	1,000,000	50,000
MISSOURI COMPANIES.		
American Central, St. Louis	276,078	250,000
Anchor	197,979	25,000
Bonfinon &	201,000	25,000
Chaucess	21,000	25,000
Citizens'	200,000	
CONNECTICUT COMPANIES.		
Ætna, Hartford	5,762,625	2,000,000
City, Hartford	254,257	225,000
Charter Oak, Hartford	500,000	200,000
Connecticut, Hartford	405,009	Suspended
Fairfield County, Norwalk	214,256	10,000
Hartford, Hartford	4,732,470	1,500,000
Merchants', Hartford	500,000	250,000
Phœnix, Hartford	1,712,942	600,000
Putnam, Hartford	703,248	425,000
RHODE ISLAND COMPANIES.		
American, Providence	500,000	400,000
Atlantic, Providence	328,614	225,000
Hope, Providence	215,623	150,000
Mechanics', Providence	215,198	10,000
Narragansett, Providence	204,972	25,000
Providence, Washington, Providence	478,149	350,000
Roger Williams, Providence	279,940	150,000
MAINE COMPANIES.		
National, Bangor	387,000	17,500
Union, Bangor	425,000	5,000
MICHIGAN COMPANIES.		
Detroit Fire and Marine	272,000	20,000
WISCONSIN COMPANIES.		
Brewers', Protective	182,691	75,000
N. W. National	190,309	50,000
St. Paul Fire and Marine	200,000	40,000
KENTUCKY COMPANIES.		
Aurora, Covington, Ky	185,000	25,000
FOREIGN COMPANIES.		
Commercial Union	$1,000,000	625,000
Imperial	5,438,665	150,000
Liverpool & Lon and Globe	6,000,000	$2,000,000
N. British and Mercantile	4,104,599	2,000,000
Queen	3,347,400	
Royal	4,000,000	95,000
PENNSYLVANIA COMPANIES.		
Franklin, Philadelphia	$2,067,000	500,000
Ajax, Erie	207,704	25,000
Boatmens, Pittsburgh		10,000
Bureau, Pittsburgh		10,000
Citizens', Pittsburgh		10,000
Allebanis		10,000
Monongahela		10,000
Pittsburgh		10,000
Union		5,000
Weekly		5,000
Federal		2,500
Allegheny		5,000
Merchants' and Manufacturers'		8,000
Enterprise, Philadelphia	417,000	125,000
Ins. Co. of North America	3,500,000	600,000

EFFECT OF THE FIRE ON NEW YORK.

[From the Shipping List.]

The tanks are doing what they can to improve the situation, and are freely accommodating their old cattle customers, in some cases at the sacrifice of call loans even on stock securities. The depression in railroad and insurance stocks is enormous, the decline in the latter ranging from ten to thirty per cent. Even the best class of public securities having suffered to some extent. The aggregate decline values cannot have been less than fifty millions of dollars, for the major portion of which there has been no sound reason, and all engendered by disgraceful panic, have withstood the shock of the Chicago fire remarkably well, the fall-in-values of the former having been largely confined to one small bank with only $200,000 capital, and the latter to the Home, Ætna, and Hartford. The general markets are very naturally more or less unsettled, yet the volume of trade does not appear to have been seriously curtailed. The effect of the Chicago disaster, is, of course, serious in the aggregate, but the losses fall upon the city and its dependencies, and cannot be borne without great disturbance of commercial relations, facing as they do in most instances the choice between failure and borrowing and affecting their solvency. The merchants of Chicago are promptly commencing business in temporary structures, and the demand for the leading descriptions of general merchandise to replace the goods destroyed, is a gratifying indication of the increase with the progress of the mercantile preparation of the Lake City.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

At the Allegheny Treasurer's Office.

The following subscriptions were paid to the Treasurer of the Chicago Relief Fund, D. MacFarren, since our last report:

THIRD WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.

The collectors in this district are James H. Bork, Christian Wagner and H. Schwarzenbach, who made the following returns: Henry Barth, $3; Edler, $100; Geisler, $50; Rost, $50; Zwickel, $00; Jacob Isenmann, $1; J. Reimenschneider, $5; K. Langhans, $50; Detscher, $1; A. Christ, $5; Henry Schampel, $1; John Schoenig, 50c; Henry Berief, 50c; John A. Haber, $1; Wesecker, 25c; Lobig, 25c; Daniel Prefert, $1; Ludwig Stutz, $2; Casper Held, $1; H. Muller, 50c; Fred. Doeding, $1; Geo. Neidhart, $1; Adam Muller, 50c; Christ Pannier, $5; Henry Schmidt, $1; Mrs. Kaufmann, $1; Mrs. Muller, $1; K. Nimal, 50c; Fred. Tucke, $1; Amanda Krah, 25c; A. Hertel, 50c; John Franz, 50c; Wm. Boss, $1; ——Kolbes, 50c; George Buck, 50c; Jacob Wasserle, 50c; Jacob Gimber, 50c; F. Thocke, $1; Mary Vetter, $1; Geo. Eberhardt, $1; Schamkler, 50c; Mrs. Merbin, 50c; Schneider, 25c; Charles Gimber, $1; Koeneke, 50c; Berwick, 25c; Fehr, 25c; Heinrich, 25c; F. Panier, $1; Fred. Becker, $1; George Schmidt, $1; Nicholas Kress, $1; Grunch, Reimenschneider & Co., $15; Adam Mangold, $1; Jos. Schirmer, $2; W. Bauer, 50c; John Schirmer, $1; Fred. Kasser, 50c; W. Shafer, 25c; John Eirle, 25c; Michael Bashler, $1; Barbara Lentz, 50c; David Shiber, $1; A. Hilderbrand, 25c; P. Miller, 25c; M. Hering, $2; ——Gengler, 25c; Vogel, 25c; John Schaefer, 50c; A. P. Roeder, 25c; Chas. Graef, $1; August Voltz, $1; A. Decker, $1; H. Betzerich, 50c; John Johnson, 50c; Henry Schaefer, $1; Christ Schaefer, 50c; Gebhart Maesh, $2; Adam Muller, 50c; Wm. Beck, 50c; Jacob Wagner, $1; John Woerner, $1; Mrs. Schmidly, $5; Jac. Schmidt, $1; Mrs. Meiders, 50c; Jac. Sause, 50c; Geo. Wendorfy, 50c; S. Eulat, 25c; A. Lemmelinger, 25c; Mrs. Stock, 25c; Fred. Schaefer, $1; Mrs. Miller, 50c; Jacob Schirmer, $2; Anton Metz, 50c; Louis Risch, $2.

FOURTH WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.

Mr. F. H. Eggers returned the following names: James W. Hood, $1; Charles Eschelberg, $2; Ben Eby, $1; Edward Shilling, $1; William Lamb, $1; John Herbrandt, $1; Christ Beck, 50c; Geo. Hess, 50c; Christ Keesel, $1; John McClance, $1; Mary Sawyer, $1; Lizzie Campbell, 50c; Mrs. Ida Exley, $1; Ferdinand Kropf, $5; Hiram Landis, 25c; Nicholas Gantiner, $5; Charles Albrecht, 50c; Joseph Painter, $1; August Bedegnah, $1; H. F. Ehrets, $5; Valentine Guckert, $5.

Employees of the Keystone Bolt Works—Charles Kane, $2; Cornelius Shields, $2; Edwin M. Snedfrey, $2; James Whitmer, $2; Herman Frese, $2; Manus Brown, $2; James Leich, $2; James Honey, $2; Thomas Matthouse, $2; Robert Tipping, $2; James Cain, $2; Henry Myers, $2.

Employees of the Pennsylvania White Lead Works—F. M. Hazlett and friend, $10; J. Wasson, $5; Samuel Hazelett, $5; Samuel Hazelett, James Hunt, $2 50; George Irwin, $2; Wright, $2; N. Gibel, $2; Gordon, $2; George Burns, $2; Wm. Jackson, $2; Fred. Berbrich, $2; J. Champion, $2; Geo. Noggus, $2; Wm. Watson, $2 50; Brown, $2; James Leich, $2; James Honey, $2; $2 25; John Mellermont, $2 50; Frank Beasley, $2; Andrew Hazlett, $2; Wm. Hazlett, $2; Wm. Alfree, $2; F. Schuie, $2; C. Stockman, $2; S. Woods, $2; G. Goldborne, $2; A. Sniffold, $2; R. Maxwell, $2; Daley, $2.

IN PITTSBURGH.

Yesterday the following amounts were added to the relief fund at the office of Mayor Braun: Mrs. Edith Overman, proceeds of lecture, $10; employees of Byers, McCullough & Co., $105; employees of Jas. B. Lyon & Co., $212 15, a total of $325, which is to be donated to the Relief Committee of Chicago.

No money was received at the office of Mr. Pears, the treasurer of the fund yesterday.

THE FIRE SCOURGE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Further Reports of the Distress and Suffering.

[MILWAUKEE, October 19.—The Daily county *Abstract* contains a full account of the loss of life and destruction of property in this county on the Sunday night. Fire had been raging through the towns of Brussels, Forestville, Claybanks, Nasewaupee, Sturgeon Bay and Sebastopol, burning fences and timber, but leaving the houses untouched. At 10 o'clock on Sunday night the fiery hurnado swept down from the southeast, beginning at Belgium settlement in Brussels, sweeping through the towns of Union, Gardner, Forestville, Sebastopol, and down the east shore of the bay. Every building in its path was consumed. At Belgium settlement only two houses and one barn were left standing. The fire laughed at the efforts of the settlers to save their property, and in some cases burned their feet to a crisp. The effect of the smoke upon the eyes and throats is painfully severe. One man from White Rock, connected with Thompson's mills at that place, arrived, with his wife and four children into the lake. The wife and little one of this number were up to their necks in the water, but he found that his oldest girl had been separated from him and was standing on the beach in nothing but her night clothes. Fire was on all sides of her, and the fire approaching her. He was forced to crawl through the smoke and flame, partly on his hands and knees in water, before he could get to and bring her away. As the fire died down they crawled up from the water, and, blinded and bewildered by the smoke, and so exhausted that they could not stand. The steamer Huron at last reports that about 1,000 people, scared out of their senses, were unable to open their eyes, while a terrible scene of suffering and distress met them. This in detail is the experience of hundreds of others.

EXTENT OF THE DEVASTATION.

The counties of Huron and Sanilac, which constitute the northern tier of the State, contain about 24,000 inhabitants. Of these it is believed that 10,000 are already rendered homeless. They have lost their houses, their barns, their stock, their mills, even their clothing. Some almost literally have to commence the world over again, being nearly as naked as when they were born. The people of Port Huron are in constant receipt of messages asking for provisions and clothing, and that they will be sent immediately. Many are left destitute in the towns on the shore. So that aid is imperatively necessary. As the people themselves are the greatest sufferers as a rule, their property is destined to be still greater and the burden will increase. Many have lost everything in the hopeless prospect, unless aid systematic and prolonged is forthcoming, of ever regaining it.

Already the towns of Verona, New River, sand Beach, a portion of Port Hope, Forestville, Port Sanilac, Lexington, Deckerville, Paris, Cracow, Worcester, and the Polish settlement near Forestville, have been entirely destroyed. Owing to the very water's edge, as the docks in many instances have been swept away. These towns represent a population of at least six thousand souls, without doubt, to the above amounts directly. And very low calculation, and not including lumber and other property destroyed, as these work only could estimate the total loss of property and the number of houses is not as large as the population, burned out of house and home, were substantial, owned out of house and fire has swept over the cleared and cultivated farms and fields all the same.

THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF TIMBER CONSUMED DAILY.

Another correspondent writing from East Tawas, on the 16th, says: Thousands of acres of timber are now on fire. Thousands of acres of timber are destroyed. Six school houses have been burned. The fire extends from this place to the Huron river. The extensive swamps of the Au Gres are burning, and the constant cloud of smoke is almost blinding us. The roads leading back towards the interior camps are lined with fire, at times shutting off travel altogether. Gangs of men are kept constantly employed cutting and removing falling timber from the roads and fighting the approaches of the fire to property. The extent of territory in the interior covered by fire cannot be ascertained, as the burning smoke obscures everything. People living back in the country only know of the proximity of the fire when obliged to abandon their homes to the swift approaching flames. The smoke at times becomes so dense that objects can be seen only when within a few rods. Horses along the roads are in the immediate vicinity of the fire blinded with smoke, become terrified with fear and can only by most vigorous exertions be induced or compelled to go forward. In many cases the drivers have been obliged to lead and coax their teams through the smoke. Men in the woods become separated a few rods from their companions and are lost, in some instances losing their horses, and only regain them by constant shouting. The smoke is so thick that the sun rarely penetrates it. When seen it looks like a great ball of red fire, and sheds through the density of smoke, upon the face of the earth, a yellowish gloom.

DEFINITE INTELLIGENCE FROM THE INTERIOR.

A farmer arrived in Detroit on Tuesday from the interior of Huron county, and brought some definite intelligence concerning the condition of affairs there. The farmers, who had just begun to raise more produce than was required for their own use, and to live comfortably, will all be beggared. The loss of life will prove to be very great. At frequent intervals along the road roasted corpses were to be found. In some cases the conflagration and buried their charred forms. Very few, however, did this, and consequently most have nothing left. When the farmer left home six families were huddled together in a single house. The stock of provisions consisted of one barrel of flour and a small amount of such articles of groceries as a small family usually keep on hand. His neighbors were depending on him to procure something for them, in order that their lives might be saved. Such destitution he could not begin to help themselves. Such cattle as had not been burned were being eaten up, and the last one were being slaughtered. There was nothing left to sustain the population through the winter, and unless help was speedily forthcoming the worst was to be feared. The dead were decently buried, a shingle being placed at the head of each grave, giving name and age of each person.

PARTICULARS OF THE HANOVER FIRE.

[From the Detroit Post.]

The fire which broke out in the premises northeast of Manistee last week had nearly subsided when, on Saturday, a heavy gale sprung up from the southward, driving the flames and cinders toward Cutler and Rathbone's mills. Thus the fire company checked, but on Sunday evening it again broke out in Cutler's mill, which is situated at the mouth of the river. In less than half an hour the mill, together with about twenty dwelling houses and boarding houses, were in ashes. The wind was so high that between this and the town, the fire could run no further, and the people were already congratulating themselves upon the narrow escape of Manistee, when a new light was noticed in another direction. The scene, where a number of dwellings were found to be in flames. The fire soon had full sway, and in a few hours almost the whole of the business portion of the town, including nearly all the stores and sawmills, was consumed. The school house, filled to the roof with hay and grain, was burned to the water's edge. The sewing circles met there on the night of Mass street, for a distance of five blocks, were burned over, and almost everything on the north side of the river was destroyed. The planing mill and sash factory and the number of families houseless is not as large as at first supposed. Many of those who have been driven out of their homes will soon be able to rebuild and resume their work and wages depended entirely upon the existence of the mills. Many of these have already been burned over, and almost everything on the north side of the river was destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $1,000,000, on which the insurance is said to be not more than $300,000. Exact and full figures on the insurance cannot be immediately ascertained.

On account of its comparative isolation from other thickly settled portions of the State, and its almost entire dependence on the lumbering interest, which is crippled by this fire, Manistee will suffer much more than any other town in the State. Persons with small means will be the same proportionate amount of money loss, and the suffering will be greater.

Mr. Cardozo, of Manistee, in a letter to Mr. Engelman, of Milwaukee, says: "We have had a fearful time. A large number of people have escaped by the river, and grass and, over 3,000 people must have perished in spite of all that could be done. We were cooped in by walls of fire, and the whole city was on fire. Not a soul left the whole city of escape. Even the shore of the lake was a sheet of flame."

THE SUFFERING AT PORT HURON.

A correspondent, writing from Port Huron on the 14th, says: Measuring the quality of the suffering rather than the quantity, and proportioning the number of people involved in loss and destruction of life and property, I question if any Sunday night, Fire had been raging through the towns of Brussels, Forestville, Claybanks, Nasewapee, Sturgeon Bay and Sebastopol, burning fences and timber, but leaving the houses untouched. At 10 o'clock on Sunday night the fiery hurnado swept down from the southeast, beginning at Belgium settlement in Brussels, sweeping through the towns of Union, Gardner, Forestville, Sebastopol, and down the east shore of the bay. Every building in its path was consumed. At Belgium settlement only two houses and one barn were left standing. The fire laughed at the efforts of the settlers to save their property, and in some cases burned their feet to a crisp. The effect of the smoke upon the eyes and throats is painfully severe. One man from White Rock, connected with Thompson's mills at that place, arrived, with his wife and four children into the lake. The wife and little one of this number were up to their necks in the water, but he found that his oldest girl had been separated from him and was standing on the beach in nothing but her night clothes. Fire was on all sides of her, and the fire approaching her. He was forced to crawl through the smoke and flame, partly on his hands and knees in water, before he could get to and bring her away. As the fire died down they crawled up from the water, and, blinded and bewildered by the smoke, and so exhausted that they could not stand. The steamer Huron at last reports that about 1,000 people, scared out of their senses, were unable to open their eyes, while a terrible scene of suffering and distress met them. This in detail is the experience of hundreds of others.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Brunot and the Commissionership.

Propagation of Forest Trees.

General Ewing Lying at the Point of Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 19, 1871.

Felix R. Brunot

Had an interview with the Secretary of the Interior to-day, and gave a long and interesting account of his visit among the Indians of the Pacific slope. It has not definitely transpired whether he will accept the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but he is getting ready to accept temporarily until some one can be found who will accept the position. It is authoritatively announced, however, that the statements which have been telegraphed from here to the effect that ex-Congressman Armstrong, of the Williamsport district, would be appointed Commissioner, are entirely without foundation. This gentleman has not been tendered the position, nor would he accept if offered him.

A Swindler Caught.

A. J. Clark, the bogus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who swindled Gen. Howard and the Freedmen's savings banks, as stated in these dispatches a few days since, was arrested to-day and taken before the police court, when he was remanded for a further hearing. He was found in a house in the northern part of the city where he had taken rooms.

The Propagation of Forest Trees.

In view of the rapid destruction of the Western and Southern forests through fires, and commercial necessities, the Agricultural Department for some time has been preparing to procure seed trees which would grow rapidly and replace, in some degree, those now being annually destroyed through the causes named. Yesterday information was received advising the shipment of the seed of about fifty kinds of Australian trees from Doctor Von Miller, of the British Government gardens at Melbourne. Many of them are particularly well adapted to the climate of the Southern States, and remarkable for rapid growth for fuel. Others are valuable timber trees, and well suited for stocking the western treeless plains and prairies. The seeds will be planted and trees propagated in the grounds in the department here, and ultimately distributed from proper localities. The favor will be reciprocated by sending the seeds of our oaks, pines and various evergreens, with our knowledge of their habits and time trees, which Mr. Downing pronounced the finest in the world, to be sown in Europe. Farmers who can conveniently gather the seeds of valuable timber trees will confer a favor by sending them to the department, to be used in making exchanges with foreign countries.

While contributions for the afflicted people of Chicago have been liberal, and large additions will be made from other States, such cannot be depended upon. Reliance must be placed mainly upon people of our own State and vicinity.

I therefore appeal to the people of Michigan to stand by the unfortunate with a degree of promptness and liberality equal to the urgent necessities of the case.

I believe that contributions may be distributed judiciously and wisely, if it has been deemed best to appoint two State Relief Committees, one of those located in the city of Detroit, and composed of the following named persons: C. M. Garrison, chairman; Charles Eaton, treasurer; Wm. G. Thompson, George McMillan.

The other in the city of Grand Rapids, composed of the following named persons: Hon. Isaac Marston, chairman; Hon. Wm. A. Howard, Hon. S. L. Avery, Hon. Henry Frank, Captain Robert Dunlop.

It is deemed best that boxes of clothing, food or bedding be forwarded only to one of the other of the committees above named, and that all moneys which the State committees will appoint one or more person in the several counties, to whom contributions from the people may be sent, and by whom they will be transmitted to one of the State committees.

I request especially that it is understood that I appeal for more than to receive. HENRY P. BALDWIN.

P. S.—The State Relief Committee of Detroit, have authorized a central depot for receiving goods to be established at Nos. 15 and 17 Woodbridge street, Detroit, Michigan. Contributions of money may be sent to Hon. Thomas D. Gilbert, Chairman, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

AID FOR THE NORTHWEST.

Relief for Wisconsin and Michigan—Telegram from the Mayor of Milwaukee, &c.

In our report of the meeting of the Relief Trustees, published elsewhere, will be found a copy of a telegram from Mayor Harper, of Milwaukee, in reply to one asking where supplies could be sent for the sufferers by fire in Wisconsin. The following telegram, in answer, was received at a late hour last night:

MILWAUKEE, WIS., October 19, 1871.—JAMES M. BAILEY, *Mayor of Pittsburgh*: If you have goods ready I will receive them. Will telegraph you what I accept in money, am being supplied. H. LEGGERTON.

In response to this, Mayor Bruh will apply to the Relief Trustees to-day for permission to send some portion of the funds collected here to Milwaukee, Chicago is a distressing point for Michigan, and some two or three thousand dollars will likely be sent there.

It is now said that the contributions from the banks will amount to about $50,000, which will nearly make the subscriptions foot up $100,000. The committee will doubtless report on Saturday.

The subscriptions at the Mayor's office yesterday were: Mrs. William Marcet, $25; William Aiman, $25; and Mrs. Jane Aiman, $25. Other small subscriptions, $61—a total of $61. Quite a number of packages of clothing and bread were contributed, and a large load of supplies were sent. Two or three hundred dollars will be sent to the same place to-day.

Meeting of the Relief Trustees.

A regular meeting of the Relief Trustees was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, which was largely attended.

His Honor announced that he had thirty packages of clothing, of excellent quality, ready to send to Detroit.

Four hundred and six dollars was handed in by Mr. Jones, which had been subscribed for the Chicago sufferers.

The following telegram to the Mayor of Milwaukee has been sent by the Mayor:

"Our citizens have sent money and clothing to the sufferers by the Wisconsin fires, will you receive and distribute the contributions?"

JAMES M. BAILEY, Mayor.

Mr. Harper desired that contributors be made aware that they must furnish their own boxes, and place designated by those sending in either goods or money to the committee.

Mr. Harper suggested that a certain portion of the fund raised be retained here for the use of destitute Chicago families who would be here from time to time during the winter.

Mrs. Aldine, from Allegheny, was introduced, and stated that she had been sent by the ladies of that city to confer with the Relief Committee of Pittsburgh, and to co-operate with them in providing for them. She and her husband had undertaken to provide as well as they could for two families, and desired to know how they could best be assisted in so housekeeping and desired family washed to go to housekeeping and desired family washed to go to housekeeping and desired family washed to go to

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

THE result of the election in this State has been particularly destructive to the Presidential prospects of Gen. HANCOCK. He is no longer Pennsylvania's favorite son. Nobody cares whose son he is—he is nothing now, so far as the Presidency is concerned. His name was a good deal used to rally the faithful in the recent canvass, and he was put in nomination a good many places. But it was like stale beer—the people would not take it. The General will have to give up his Presidential aspirations. If it will comfort him any he can reflect that half a score of others are no better off.

THAT not one of the Chicago banks has suspended, but all have recommenced business with the daily deposits more than equal to the money drawn out, is a very important fact. Had something like the reverse been the case, a crisis would have been precipitated in New York. The fact concerning the banks and disposition of the public toward them was awaited with no little anxiety. The favorable state of the case will exert an important influence on the general money market, although in the nature of things the losses imposed by the great fire will be felt for a long time to come. The only wonder is, and it is a genuine one, that the calamity did not at once exert a greater influence on the money market, the price of values and business of the country. That so great and sudden a strain has produced no worse results is probably the greatest of the marvels of the Chicago fire.

WE wonder that some one has not caught up the remark of the Rev. ROBERT COLYER to his people on Sunday last, that "if necessary he could make as good a horseshoe as any man in Chicago," as a text whereon to hang a sermon, whose moral should be: "Young man, learn a trade." Such an application would be good, but it ought to be added that it would be dangerous, after learning a trade, to forsake it to become a minister. There are very few ROBERT COLYERS; probably it would be difficult to find even another like him. Blacksmiths turned preachers there probably are in plenty; but to have remained at the forge would have, by far, been better for that highly respectable and useful calling and the ministry. It is not certain that the useful trades in general and the clerical profession might not both be advantaged by recruiting to the former from the latter. That this is so seldom the case, while the reverse is frequent, is a thing to note, and perhaps is the explanation to many things which some have found it difficult to account for.

PRESIDENT THOMSON, Vice President SCOTT, and other Pennsylvania Railroad officials, arrived in Pittsburgh from Chicago yesterday, having been drawn there by the magnitude of the interests involved in the great fire. There were at the same time there a large number of the leading railway men of the country, having a similar interest in the great event, and it is gratifying to know that they were actuated by a common impulse to put forth a strong hand in behalf of Chicago and the internal commerce of the country. In this the gentlemen whose arrival we have noticed took a leading part. Among other things, we may state that on Wednesday a meeting was held in President THOMSON's car with reference to a Union Passenger Depot at some central point in the city, when, on the motion of Col. SCOTT, it was determined to proceed at once to purchase the ground and build such a depot. This is an important enterprise both to Chicago and the traveling public. In a certain important sense Chicago and the great trunk roads are partners, and it is creditable to these companies—which we regard as the senior partners—that they came forward so promptly, not only to keep up the current of trade, but help rebuild the city and continue business as formerly, only, it is probable, on a larger scale than before. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, with its immense capital, directed by the energy and sagacity of Messrs. THOMSON and SCOTT, found there a field in which to take the lead, and the country will appreciate the promptness with which they have acted.

REFERRING to the Civil Service Commission, which re-assembled in Washington a day or two ago, a New York Republican journal says: "It is felt to be an unfavorable time to put in motion machinery of very radical reform, owing to the nearness of the meeting of Congress, when political influence will be brought to bear with greater force." We hope this is not forth to prepare the public mind for a further postponement of the matter. The Board should remain in session until some definitive plan or system ofreform has been adopted and agreed upon for recommendation to the President. The very fact that Congress will shortly re-assemble, and that the political pressure on members of Congress and the Executive is about to re-commence, renders it still more important that something should be done to prevent these pernicious influences and agencies from being put in operation. Between office seekers and office-brokers, and the corruption to which their selfishness and intrigues give rise, the public service suffers immeasurable harm. It is hardly to be hoped that the Commission will have the moral courage to cut the Gordian knot of the difficulty by recommending that the practice of conferring office as the reward of partisan service should be abolished, but it is certain that much can be done to relieve the service from the dry rot which at present prevails in it. It is natural, perhaps, for an administration to prefer to surround itself with political friends instead of enemies; but none the less should aspirants for office be required to demonstrate their fitness and capacity, nor any the less should appointments be made in the interest of the State rather than for the accommodation of the individual. The present mad scramble for position is disgraceful, and so are the results which grow out of it. A few plain rules, rigidly adhered to, are all that is necessary to bring about a most desirable reform. We hope the Commissioners and the Executive are in earnest in this matter. The people certainly are.

YESTERDAY we made brief reference to the unpleasant relations reported to exist between the American Cabinet and Mr. CATACAZY, the Russian Minister. It is really quite remarkable how fertile a subject of gossip the Russian functionary has become. For many months now, a week has not gone by in which the Washington correspondents have not found something to say concerning the difficulties, real or imaginary, of his position. In one letter his offense was mentioned as a remark about Mr. or Mrs. FISH, so impolite as to be indecent when made by a diplomatist. Another letter represented him as having indulged in certain sweeping observations on "the great American people," implying that, as regards honesty, they were not to be trusted, and that in other respects they were no better than they should be. Then, another correspondent, who had got farther than his *confreres* into the mystery, professed to be able to say by authority that the root of the trouble was Mr. CATACAZY's activity in connection with the famous "PERKINS claims." As we stated yesterday, the Minister himself lately denied the truth of all the common gossip on the subject, and declared that the entire controversy between him and the Cabinet was of a purely political character. Perhaps this declaration may be considered as confirmed by the authentical looking statement now published, that CATACAZY's offense has been an excess of patriotic zeal. Everybody knows the reputation of Russian diplomacy and diplomatists in the old world; a crooked, godless system administered by astute, unprincipled agents thoroughly trained for their work. As we remarked at the time the Commission was in session adjusting the treaty of Washington, there could be no doubt that the prospect of a peaceful settlement of the difficulties between England and the United States, was regarded with great disfavor by Russia. And now it is alleged that the Russian Minister, true to the best, which means the worst traditions of his profession, and also faithful to his imperial master, endeavored by intrigue to counteract the pacific efforts of the negotiators. Some operations of the kind would, of course, have been allowable and pardonable. It seems, or is said, however, that the Russian exceeded those limits which a sense of propriety would have prescribed even to a Muscovite *comme il faut*. The charges are, that he not only had articles hostile to a settlement written and published at the expense of his Government in certain newspapers, but that, from the beginning to the end of the negotiations, he took advantage of his official position to labor assiduously against their success. Such conduct, being inconsistent with diplomatic honor, would be a sufficient reason for demanding Mr. CATACAZY's recall. Hence the statement, if true, really accounts for the reported action of the American Government, which was not explained or justified by the current gossip. And, as both the diplomatist's zeal, and the method of its display, were characteristic of Russian politics, and would certainly be regarded with indulgence, if not approval, in St. Petersburg, the story also explains the reluctance and delay which have marked the action of the Russian Government in reference to the Minister's recall.

GROUNDING ARMS.

The *Missouri Republican's* conviction of the utter hopelessness of electing a Democratic Presidential candidate, and its frankly expressed opinion that the best thing the party managers could do would be to avoid making any nomination, is shared by a large and increasing number of Democratic journals. The Memphis *Ledger* says:

"If matters progress as they are progressing—if no change come over the masses of the North, the most hopeful Democrat cannot expect a Democratic triumph next year. And what can be done by the Democracy to bring about a change? What new policy can it suggest that would catch the popular heart? We can imagine nothing. Others may be more keen-sighted, and discover victory through clouds of disaster. No matter upon whom the Radical nomination falls, the party, now unquestionably numerically strongest, will, if he be opposed by the nominee of a Democratic convention, vote solidly together. All the Chase men, and Schurz men, Gratz Brown men, and Greeley men will go with their party as against the Democratic nominee."

And the Nashville *Banner* discerns the same signs, and in an article on the future of parties, remarks:

"If we say that we have hopes of the success of the Democratic party in the momentous Presidential canvass of next year, we deceive ourselves. If leaders seek to prove, to our deception, by ingenious array of figures and false promises, that the chances of victory are sufficient to risk all Southern hope upon the repetition of the campaign of 1868, they seek to prove what they know to be false, and do it studiously and selfishly. The masses, who think, and read, and see, and are possessed of enough intelligence to interpret the unerring truth of figures, will, in their hearts, be unbelievers, though they speak it not, and will mistrust the sincerity of those who would recklessly deceive them."

The Memphis *Avalanche* discovers in the recent elections in this State and Ohio the fixed determination of the people to make a finality of the constitutional amendments as affirming the results of the war, and the Richmond *Whig*, another prominent reflex of Democratic opinion, says:

"The results of the recent elections will go far to convince all reflecting men that if the Democratic party takes the field with Democratic candidates, it will be condemned to a Waterloo defeat, and that the great work of pacification will be postponed for another term of four years. Such a course would drive back into the bosom of the Republican party all the liberal men who are now striving to organize an opposition to the present administration. Much as they distrust and dislike that, they distrust and dislike the Democracy more. It is clear that the majority of the Democratic party—the masses—are the destinies of the Republic—will vote for no man whose election would endanger what they consider the legitimate results of the war. We see that the bare apprehension of anything of the sort brings them together at once on the war issues."

It is clear that the verdict of Ohio and Pennsylvania has utterly demoralized the opposition. What course they will ultimately pursue is by no means certain, even to themselves. The party leaders will hardly be inclined to fall in with the suggestion of the *Republican*, and disband the organization. From present appearances it seems likely that they will so far defer to the unmistakable patriotism of the people as to select some *quasi* Republican for their standard bearer, if such a man could be induced to accept a nomination at the hands of the various elements of opposition that lie scattered throughout the country. But the Democratic party, as such, is evidently defunct. When the Coroner's inquest is held we suspect the verdict will be: Died of inability to recognize the events of the nineteenth century. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*

THE Pennsylvania and Ohio elections have thrown the Pittsburgh *Post* into a variety of disorders, nightmare and fits being most conspicuous in the complication. For the Democratic party in the next Presidential contest it can see no possibility of success. Something tremendous must be done, and the thing that impresses itself most favorably on the *Post* is that Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT, the great Railroad Monarch, should be run by the Democrats for President. The idea is thus concisely expressed:

"We must bridge the chasm that exists between the Democratic and the Republican parties, so that the tens of thousands who are tired of Radical corruption and misrule may come over to their side of constitutional government. We have bridged it with platforms, founded and lifted in the highest principles of justice and right, and yet the tens of thousands hesitated and feared to trust the passage way. Let the gulf be bridged by the man himself and then they will come without hesitation."

The recent elections, we should say, have demonstrated pretty conclusively, not that "tens of thousands of Republicans are tired," but quite the reverse. If anybody is "tired" it is the Democratic party. State after State has gone Republican, and whatever hope the Democrats may have at one time had of carrying the country, has been totally destroyed. Neither the present state of facts nor the probabilities of the future suggest a desire on the part of Republicans to pass over the "chasm" to which the *Post* refers. The only place of the sort which we can discover is that into which the Democratic party has fallen; to get out of the "chasm" it is but natural they should manifest a strong desire. It is they, not Republicans, that have any occasion to talk of a "bridge" whereon to make their escape from destruction. The *Post's* agony over the situation is amusing and its shrieks for help little less than ludicrous. As for Colonel SCOTT, he is unquestionably the foremost railroad manager of his time. But as yet his achievements have not caused his name to be much associated in the minds of the American people with the Presidential office, nor has such an idea entered into his own clear and active brain. He would probably say that for the present he has greater business on hand, which he cannot forego to be President. And, besides, is he not a Republican? Did he not vote for GRANT and seek to carry Pennsylvania against the Democrats last week? To what can the *Post* point to show that he is in any respect in sympathy with the Democratic party? The *Post's* proposition, if it is anything, is a tribute to a Republican and Republican ideas. After all it has no significance except as it illustrates how completely desperate is the situation of the Democratic party. And so will Col. SCOTT say as he continues to gobble up Railroads for his breakfast, dinner and supper.

A GERMAN newspaper of New York, the *Demokrat*, is somewhat concerned in view of the compliments intended for the Russian Archduke, and thinks that German militiamen may not consistently, either with their nationality or their republicanism, join in doing him honor. The well known Russian sympathies of Americans are, the same journal thinks, in part due to prevalent ignorance of the real character and proper significance of Russianism. In this remark it seems to us there is evidence that the *Demokrat* does not look at the subject from the right point of view. Though it may not be pretended that the average American citizen has any profound knowledge of Russian history, or any profound insight into the Russian method of government, Americans generally know that the Czar is an autocrat who does what he pleases at his own peril; they know that the Government is a despotism of the most arbitrary character, which looks upon Democracy with disgust and abhorrence, as something only better than anarchy and equally offensive to God and to righteous men. On the other hand, Americans, while thinking of the Russian rule as a Government which would be intolerable to themselves, may doubt whether it is not as well suited as any other form would be for the people who live under it. The American citizen, himself a sovereign, sympathizes not with the poor Russian subject in his condition of limitation and oppression felt or unfelt, but with the absolute Czar, in his pride of place and responsibility. Hence the wise, politic and easily expressed interest in the fortunes of the United States and his sympathy, real or apparent, for the American people in times of trial, manifested by the sagacious autocrat of all the Russias, have been received by our American sovereigns each as a compliment to himself in his individual royal character. The American citizen studies the Czar, judges his performances and forms an opinion of his character. Thus that emancipation of the serfs seemed to our democratic kings a right worthy and royal act, an act of humanity, wise economy and sound policy, such as they might have themselves performed, such indeed as they have performed—under slightly different circumstances, to be sure. Upon the whole, the millions of sovereigns who rule this country think well of their brother of Russia—and his family. At a time when all the crowned and high born heads in Europe were wagging with unconcealed delight over the report of our troubles and in the pleasing prospect of our national ruin, the downfall of all our thrones, the Czar showed that he knew what was due to our high and mighty character. He neither mocked at our calamity nor insulted us with his pity. Knowing not only our pride but our strength, he disdained for a moment to assume the possibility of our failure to re-establish our power. Knowing how he felt himself when he had to deal with a province in revolt, his imperial words of cheer, sent through GORTSCHAKOFF, conveyed an unmistakable recognition of our royal nature, which could make no terms with rebels. It is just to say that the American people, "*late regem bello-que superbum*," still vividly and gratefully remember the compliment of his words as well as the kindness of his acts in those troublous times. And now that his son, the Archduke, is coming to pay them a visit, they intend to honor the father in the son. They do not intend, however, to prostrate themselves, or do anything else incompatible with their own majestic character; but intend to give him such a reception as may at once indicate their respect for themselves and for their visitor. Our democratic German friends may as well act with the rest, and help incidentally to exemplify the manners of republican royalty.

A RELIGIOUS reformation of a most remarkable character is now in progress in Syria, which is resulting in the conversion of the people to Christianity by thousands. According to the account given by an English Catholic paper, the movement began in a miraculous manner; having its origin in 1868 in a society of Mussulmen in the vicinity of Damascus, who used to spend days and nights in prayer. For a long time the members of the society were tortured with a conviction that the religion they professed was erroneous, but each supposed that he alone was thus troubled. One night about forty were together engaged in devotion, and all fell asleep. The Christ appeared in a vision to each separately, when they all simultaneously awoke and revealed to each other in their fright the state of their minds and the vision they had seen. The fear that they might be slaughtered if they openly proclaimed their new-born belief of Christ is lost, and thus he deprived of the privilege of working in his cause, and an admonition that a leader and a guide would be provided for them, kept them silent. The account proceeds to say that they were divinely led to a monastery near Damascus, where they found their promised leader in the person of the Superior. What proportion of truth, and what of fiction, is embraced in the recital, we have, of course, no means of knowing. It is certain, however, that the devotees were received and baptized, that there were in a very short time two hundred and fifty converts, and that persecutions followed in which many of the leaders were thrown into prison, transported and subjected to numerous barbarities in spite of which the movement went on. There are now said to be no less than five thousand neophytes in Damascus alone. Nor is this all. The revival has extended to villages are offering themselves in a body for conversion to Christianity, not only the poorer, but some among the richest Moslems in the country being of the number, and there is said to be serious danger of a collision between the Mohammedan and Christian communities.

A CURIOUS Frenchman has recently made an examination of the matrimonial statistics of France, and has brought to light a number of singular sociologic facts. In 1754 there was one marriage to every 116 inhabitants; in 1841, one to every 121 inhabitants; and in 1870, one to every 127. As the arts, applicances and principles of civilization are supposed to have materially increased during the past ninety years, this exhibit shows that, from a French standpoint at least, advancing wealth, refinement and knowledge do not tend to assist matrimony. It is also found that in 1841 the number of illegitimate children born in France was 74,000. In 1869 it was 77,000. Moreover, in Paris and its immediate suburbs, eighty-eight per cent. of the births are outside the pale of wedlock. According to the French law, there is no absolute divorce, a decree of separation prevailing instead. In 1841 there were 1,618 suits for separation begun, and they now amount annually to nearly 3,000. Assuming from the figures given above that there are 300,000 marriages a year in France, this proves that one in every hundred are so unhappy that the pair seek through the Courts to return to single blessedness. How many separations occur without any legal formality cannot be ascertained; but, if these statistics be correct, we may safely estimate that one out of every fifty French marriages are decided failures so far as happiness is concerned.

THE Philadelphia *North American* apparently entertains the same cyclical theory of epidemics and misfortunes which we some time ago broached, basing its conclusions on the numbers that are constantly reported. For instance, the great fires at Chicago, in Michigan and Canada, combined, and an equal conflagration is roaring among the Rocky Mountains. The losses of Halifax by the hurricane there, are estimated at $200,000, with several lives lost and Kingston had a gale the other day which was terribly destructive. Then came the freshet in the Penobscot river, which rose nine feet in twenty-four hours, causing immense damage to property of all descriptions. Moreover, a Typhoon at Hongkong, just reported, has drowned hundreds of Chinese, and a flood on the Peiho places ten thousand square miles under water. Thus all of the elements seem in angry complacency. But the list has done the most damage. The province of the northernmost river in China, and flows through the province of Pechele. It is navigable for boats some seventy miles. The province has between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 of population, and depends more on the transit of salt, rice and cattle through its border, than anything else for wealth. It is chiefly low land and agricultural, and, according to the dispatch, one-fifth is submerged. It is an old saying that misfortunes never come singly, and an equally ancient one that it never rains but it pours. What occult law is it whose existence and operation these hackneyed laws recognize?

THE financial combination from continental Europe, representing the most powerful combination of capitalists and their respective governments, sailed from New York, homeward bound, on Saturday last. Thes Commissioners examined with scrupulous minuteness the relative advantages for the grants of the various sections of the far west, particularly the territory on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway. The names of the gentlemen composing the commission were the Chevalier de Stoeckl, Gerbeetz, Professor in the Polytechnic Institute of Vienna; August Folsch, Vice President of the Institute of Civil Engineers of the same city; Sealair Hass, Director of the Berlin and Gorlitz Railroad, and N. J. den Tex, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Amsterdam in Holland. Mr. Otto Von Reichenwert, correspondent of the Frankfort *Zeitung*, was also one of the party. A large collection of mineral ores and natural productions of all kinds was taken back to Europe by the commission, and upon the publication of the report important developments may be expected, which will have the undoubted effect of influencing a large stream of European emigration to the virgin districts of the Northwest.

THE opponents of capital punishment could hardly desire a better argument against that method of disposing of a criminal, than was furnished them on Monday in the execution of James Wilson for the murder of a warden in the Connecticut State Prison. The unhappy man had made a desperate attempt to kill himself by thrusting a wire into his heart, but not being a skilful anatomist, he failed to cause death, the sharpened wire only reaching the muscular part of his heart. Notwithstanding the fact that he probably would have died within a few days from the wound, he was taken out and duly hanged in the jail yard, where his cheerful exit from life was witnessed by those who could be trusted with the secret and other prisoners then confined in the jail. Since the Sheriff who presided at the execution of a negro murderer in New Orleans took another "nigger," who was only accused of murder, out to witness the execution by way of warning, we have heard nothing so humiliating as this Connecticut experience. We do not here discuss the question of capital punishment; only if we are to have executions under the formality of law, in the name of humanity let them be conducted as decorously and with as little barbarism as possible.

THE case of Mayor Hall will to-day be called for examination before the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, chosen in place of the packed jury recently discharged by Judge Barnard. We hope the evidence may honorably relieve him from the unpleasant dilemma in which he is placed, but of two things is evident. He is either knave or ninny. If his signature to the vouchers upon which the Treasury has been robbed is genuine, there can be but one conclusion for the Grand Jury to reach, as we understand he now claims in the case, his indorsement has in a number of instances been forged, it will partially relieve him of the stigma under which he rests, but will cause people to inquire very gravely into the reasons of his late vociferous declarations that every warrant was properly drawn and countersigned, and that no frauds had been practiced. It is not only a case of the people against the Mayor, but also of himself against himself, for trust his honesty may who, even if it be at the expense of his intelligence. It is better to be a decent idiot than a gifted rascal. How say you, Mayor Hall? Is it rogue, or fool?

THIS is the era of long railway tunnels. The Mont Cenis tunnel is just finished, and that of St. Gothard, which is to be of about the same length, will be soon begun. The project of a submarine tunnel to connect England and France is also revived, with better prospects that the work will actually be entered upon than ever before. The original estimate of the time necessary to finish it was nine or ten years. Now it is said that a hole through can be made in one year, and that in two or three years more it can be open to travel. A similar reduction has been made in the estimate of the cost, originally set at ten million pound sterling. The geologists report that the tunnel will run through gray chalk the whole distance, and that can be scooped out as easily as Dutch cheese. The plan looks so feasible and the cost is set so low that it is now seriously in contemplation to construct two tunnels instead of one, so that trains shall never be running in opposite directions through the same tunnel.

F. L. ROCKWELL, through the Chicago *Tribune* claims the credit of having saved from the fire, Rothermel's picture of the battle of Gettysburg. It was, he says, carried from the burning Academy of Design to the lake shore where he "guarded it at the peril af his life." The drapery wrapped around it to protect it was entirely consumed by falling cinders, but the picture received no injury. After this "baptism of fire," the work of art will be doubly celebrated.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Printing is a modern art, and naturally falls sometimes to do justice to the ancient languages. At the inauguration of President Porter last week, one of the exercises was the singing of a Latin chorus entitled, "*Bonnie saleum fac Presidem nostrum!*" "Lord, save our President." The reporter or printer of one of the newspapers changed the "s" of the section word to a "v," and represented the congregation as fervently praying, "Lord, make our President bald!"

A gentleman writes from Denver, Colorado, that he has met in that Territory, alive and well, the notorious Onondaga counterfeiter, John H. Sims, whose suicide and burial was reported a few months ago. Sims confessed to the writer his identity, and described in full the farce of a suicide and funeral which was projected to shield him from the consequences of his crimes. The report is believed, as it is now remembered that the funeral had an air of mystery about it, and the corpse was not shown.

The past summer is pronounced one of the most charming Newport has ever known, and judging by the projected improvements and the number of new houses contracted for, the guests have been very appreciative. Twenty-seven new places, ranging in value from $20,000 to $100,000, are to be ready for occupancy next season, and handsome houses are going up as if by magic on every side.

So dense was the smoke from the burning forests of Michigan and Wisconsin, covering Lake Huron and Lake Superior, that the steamer Arctic, the crack vessel of the upper lake trade, on her last trip down, was fifteen hours in finding Marquette after she was off that port by clock and compass. Such thick darkness did the smoke establish that the steamer's lamps were kept burning all day the same as at night.

On Monday four large iron safes arrived in Philadelphia from Chicago, having been consigned to Hon. James Pollock, Director of the United States Mint. These chests are said to contain $2,000,000 worth of bullion, which had been rescued from the premises formerly occupied by the Assistant United States Treasurer in the burned city. The transfer of the bullion was made by order of Secretary Boutwell, and as a greater part of it is believed to be in a melted mass it will be necessary to recoin it.

Cincinnati is said to excel every other large city in this: that three-fourths of its Catholic children are in Catholic schools. In no other city is there is so large a Catholic population in separate Catholic schools.

A deformed chicken of common breed, the deformity resulting from a broken back, was entered at the Muskingum County (Ohio) Fair as a Hungarian cock of the "Sclavi Magyar breed," and accepted, and the sapient judges, after gravely inspecting it, awarded it the first premium over one of the finest poultry shows ever seen in the county.

It is estimated that during the past year there have been driven into Kansas, Nebraska and the Western States and Territories, from Texas, six hundred thousand beeves. In all of the range of country between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi river as high up as British America they receive beeves from Texas. It takes about 20,000 head yearly to supply the Indians. The government pays for these, having concluded that it is cheaper to feed the Indians than to fight them.

PERSONAL.

It is about thirty-five years (says the New York *Sun*) since Miss Cushman first appeared in this country as "Lady Macbeth." Her personation of the same part at Booth's Theater on Monday night was a noteworthy incident, for it may well be doubted whether any other actress now living could, in her mature years, so powerfully affect an audience in a character on which her youthful reputation had largely rested. In an era when the tragic muse is almost driven from the stage, it is gratifying to see a crowd of New Yorkers listen with rapt attention to the interpretation of one of the higher Shakespearian characters; and we may thank Miss Cushman for helping to uphold the dignity of the serious drama, and to preserve its grand traditions. Her "Lady Macbeth" is still a noble rendering of the part—subtle, intellectual and infused at times with a wonderful energy. Age cannot sober her dramatic impulses, nor wrinkles diminish the vivacity of her look, through five long acts, merges the actress in the character she personates. In every respect save that of personal appearance she recalls the "Lady Macbeth" of twenty-five years ago.

Joe Jefferson was in Indianapolis during the fire in Chicago, and hence there is no train to the statement that he had a narrow escape with his family and lost a portion of his private and most of his professional wardrobe.

Rev. Robert Collyer's son was to have been married in Chicago on Tuesday week, but house, church, furniture and all were burned the day before. On Wednesday the wedding took place, the young bride being dressed in a calico gown, the only dress saved.

A. T. Stewart, the New York papers say, will tender the Grand Duke Alexis a grand banquet in his new marble palace on Fifth avenue.

The son of Mayor Mason, of Chicago, was in Troy, New York, a few days ago, buying stoves. He is a young man, who had just commenced business for himself a little more than a month ago, he was established in a prosperous stove trade, and had just completed a new house for himself and wife. Everything was swept away except his wedding presents, which were all in the house of his father. This house was saved. The fires were hardly extinguished before young Mason gathered these presents together and started with them for New York. He sold them to Tiffany & Co. for $5,000. With this money he will now re-establish himself, opening a stove store for the time being in the basement of his father's grand residence. The young man shows the real Chicago pluck.

Col. M. I. Ludington, Quartermaster United States army, was married to Miss Hattie Marvin, at Skaneateles, N. Y., on the 16th. Col. L. is a native of Fayette county, Pa. During the war he served on the staffs of Gens. Heintzelman and Augur, and at the close of hostilities was commissioned as major and quartermaster and brevet colonel. The bride is a daughter of Hon. William Marvin, formerly United States district judge of Florida, and is represented as a young lady of extraordinary beauty and superior accomplishments.

The Chicago correspondent of the Boston *Post* says it is believed that John McDevitt, the billiard player and ex-champion of the United States, perished in the flames. Mr. McDevitt was asleep in the Sherman House on Sunday night, and spent the fire before he could escape. McDevitt made the largest sum ever made in a public exhibition of billiards in New York.

A New York paper says that Miss Pauline Markham has for the past six months been living a very retired life, studying hard for her return to the boards in legitimate drama—which she ought never to have left for the blandishments of blonde burlesque. Of late Miss Markham has been under the tuition of Matilda Heron, who is preparing her for her debut in a new and entirely original play written expressly for Miss Markham by a gentleman of New York. Miss Heron states that Miss Markham has developed extraordinary dramatic talent to a degree of intensity which she was not supposed to possess. She will probably appear for her new play during the present season in New York.

W. O. Hughart, Esq., President of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company, who has been confined by illness for some time, is so far recovered as to expect to resume active business in a few days. His inability to accompany the excursionists to Baltimore, for which he had made such ample provision, was particularly to be regretted, as it was an occasion to which he had looked forward with peculiar satisfaction. It is gratifying to him to know that although he was unable to realize the expected pleasure himself, the excursion is proving all that was expected concerning it.

The Wharton Poisoning Case.

It is stated that owing to the amount of business before the Anne Arundel county (Md.) Court, and the difficulty in procuring the immediate attendance of witnesses for the defense, the case of Mrs. Wharton has been postponed until Monday, the 4th of December. The Court desired to set the case for trial on next Monday, but the counsel for the accused declared their inability to be ready on that day. Mrs. Wharton will be taken next week to the Annapolis jail, and one of the rooms heretofore occupied by the sheriff's family will be assigned to her.

An examination of the cables of the suspension bridge which recently gave way at Pittsburgh, revealed a state of things which cannot fail to excite alarm in regard to the safety of other bridges supported by wires. The cables were originally composed of twenty strands of wire. In the one which broke only twelve were remaining. Of the rest all, fractured, the others having corroded away, and some of these had been reduced to the size of a knitting needle. This bridge, which had stood fifteen years, was known to be unsafe, and was closed to the public travel more than a month ago. But no one was expected that the wire composing the cable were so eaten away by corrosion as the examination showed them to be; and the question naturally arises whether the same destroying process may not be in progress in other wire cables, as yet unsuspected of weakness.

The above is going the rounds of the papers. It is all right with the exception that it is not true that the cables were originally composed of twenty strands of wire, that it is not true that only eleven broke, the others being reduced to the size of knitting needles by corosion, that it is not true the bridge had stood fifteen years, was known to be unsafe, and had been closed to travel—and that it is not true that a suspension bridge has recently given way at Pittsburgh, or at any time. With these exceptions the paragraph is correct and correspondingly important.

Some quaint and curious investigator whose head, two thirds of his time, was doubtless in the clouds, has gathered a great number of facts relative to smokers. Ben. Johnson loved the "divine weed," and describes its every accident with the gusto of a connoisseur. Hobbes smoked after his daily dinner pipes immoderable. Milton never went to bed without a pipe and a glass of water. Sir Isaac Newton was smoking in his garden at Woolsthrope when the apple fell. Addison had a pipe in his mouth at all hours, at Button's. Fielding smoked and loved. Swift never smoked, nor Wordsworth, nor Keats. Coleridge, when cured of opium, took to snuff, a pinch at a time. Sir Walter Scott did not smoked in his carriage, and regularly after dinner, loving both pipes and cigars. Byron wrote about "solitude where are" but as not an excessive smoker. Goethe did not smoke, nor did Shakespeare. Carlyle, for many years, has been a stanch smoker for years. Alfred Tennyson is a persistant smoker of some forty years. Thackeray, Jerrold smoked and studied. Lord Litton loves a long pipe at night and cigars by day. Lord Houghton smoked moderately. The late J. M. Kemble, one of the best Saxons in England, was a tremendous smoker. Moore cared not for it; indeed, Irish gentlemen smoke much less than English. Wellington shunned it; so did Peel. Disraeli loved the long pipe in his youth, but in his middle age pronounced it "foolish of love," probably because he buried himself in it.

IT is remarked that the year between July, 1870, and July, 1871, is almost without a parallel, calculating all the events it has seen. In so few months an empire of Germany has been constructed out of a sovereign house which had fallen an existence and Germanic nation was already ancient. France, conquered, dismembered and dragged down by numberless misfortunes, has been driven to begin its history over again. On another side, at the moment that, for the first time for 500 years, the institution of the pontificate, a Pope passed the limits of the "years of Peter," having reigned more than twenty-five years; a prince of little Piedmont assumes, at Rome, a crown never before worn; thus consecrating Italian liberty, henceforth established in the very capital, by taking possession of the Eternal City. There have been times when an event such as one of these would have sufficed to shake the world.

THE New York *Herald* of Wednesday states that the Committee of Seventy declare that the city is bankrupt in credit, and can get no more money to carry on the government, adding: "Now, then, is the time for the redemption of their pledge to stand by Deputy Controller Green, and furnish him with all the funds he may need." By the way, has the *Herald* yet paid over to the committee the hundred thousand dollars which it offered to subscribe? Soon after the war, it will be remembered, the same journal indulged in a good deal of buncombe over a proposition to contribute a million dollars toward paying off the national debt. The money, however, was never forthcoming, we remember. Fair promises butter no parsnips, *Herald*. Hand over that hundred thousand dollars to the committee before dosing them with any more advice.

DRY GOODS.

Millinery Goods,
For Fall and Winter,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
NEW HATS AND BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS AND PLUMES.
Velveteens, Cloaking Velvets,
Black and Colored Silk Velvets.
FURS, FURS.
Ladies' and Gent's Underwear
Shawls and Skirts.
At 50c, Balmoral Skirts—full size.
At $1 25, Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, extra heavy, a great bargain.
At $1 75, Ladies' Seamless Felt Skirts.
At 62c, Gent's Cloth Shirts.
At 37½c, Gent's Merino Undershirts.
At 37½c, Gent's Merino Drawers.
At $2 50, Ladies' Fall Shawls—full size.
At $1 25, White Marseilles Quilts.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
New Dress Goods.
BLACK AND WHITE SILKS,
PLAIN GREY SILKS.
SHAWLS.
A SPLENDID STOCK JUST OPENED BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRY GOODS.

Seasonable Goods,
AT LOW PRICES,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
Blankets, Blankets
COMFORTS,
QUILTS AND COVERLETS.
Flannels, Flannels
CASSIMERES.
Cloaking and Waterproofs.
PLAIDS, PLAIDS.
Alpacas and Fancy Dress Goods,
IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
At 12½c, Good Styles Dark Delaines, best quality.
At 25c, Serge Poplin Plaids, beautiful styles.
At 30c, Heavy Brown Poplins, a great bargain.
At 25c, Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 15c, Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 8 1-3c, Fast Colored Prints, best Cloths.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
THE ATTENTION of Ladies is directed to our Stock of Outside Garments made from the Best Materials in the most useful and fashionable styles and at the very Lowest Prices.
We have a splendid stock of Material, and can supply any Lady with a Cloak from the Richest Velvet to the Cheapest Sacking in a day's notice, and in a manner which we guarantee will be satisfactory.
A magnificent Line of Black and Colored Silks in Glace and Gros Grain, the best value ever offered; prices from $1 to $5 per yard. New and complete stock of French, German and Paisley Cashmere Shawls, from $5 to $50. Several hundred Woolen Shawls, at less than manufacturer's prices
Dress Goods, Velveteens, Waterproofs, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, Linens, Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, Hosiery, Laces, a full variety of Small Wares, at prices which we desire every lady to know. One Price Only.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
The People's Store
Campbell, Williamson & Dick,
55 and 57 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY,
Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of
Silks and Velvets,
Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.
Extra quality 26-inch Black Silks $2 per yard.
Ponson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
Cheney Bros. Black Gros Grain Silks $2 per yard.
A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
Ponson's Black Silk Mantilla Velvets, from medium to the finest quality, imported.
Extra fine Cotton Back 23-inch Mantilla Velvets from $6 to $7 per yard.
Trimming Velvets, all shades, from $3 to $4 50 per yard.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Fringes for Trimming.
Shawls, Scarfs and Sacques, a complete assortment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Morganstern & Co.
ARE STILL RECEIVING IMMENSE LINES OF
NEW GOODS.
ALL NOVELTIES
Can Here be found at Lowest Figures.
Woolen Goods
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, Etc.,
All at Last Year's Prices.
CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES.
MORGANSTERN & CO.,
78 and 80 Market Street.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.—THE South Pittsburgh Board of School Directors invite plans for the New School House on Carson street, the 24th inst. For particulars, address WM. NOBLE, President of Board, corner Third avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, or
W. H. BARKER, Secretary,
23 Carson street, South Pittsburgh.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS Will be received by the South Pittsburgh Board of School Directors for the erection of their new School House, and for the purchase of the old house, until WEDNESDAY, October 25, at 2 p. m. Plans and specifications furnished by the Board. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals to be given to WM. H. BARKER, J. P. McCORD, M. D., GEO. WILT, Building Committee, 23 Carson street, South Pittsburgh.

Fall and Winter Goods.
R. H. PALMER,
105 MARKET STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
RIBBONS, SILKS,
AND

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

OFFERS FOR SALE THE NEW BONDS OF THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RELIABLE SECURITIES

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 19, 1871.

There was a brisk demand for money to-day, which was generally met in the regular discount houses and banks. Some of the latter, however, are refusing good borrowers on account of the low condition of their loanable means. There is more good paper on the open market, which is an indication that the banks are becoming short.

—There is but a light inquiry for local stocks, and the few small lots selling are scarcely an index of the status of the market. The new bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company are also going into the hands of permanent investors. Accordingly there are transactions in the 7-30 bonds of the same company, but they are not as strong as formerly. The last sales within our notice were at 95, but there are some lots, we learn, could be had a fraction under that price.

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112⅛
United States 6s of 1881	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	114
United States 5-20s of 1864	113⅞
United States 5-20s of 1865	113⅝
United States 10-40s	110½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112⅝
Union Pacific Railroad, first mortgage	100
Central Pacific Railroad	100⅛
Currency Sixes	112

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113⅛	113	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
10-40s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
Gold	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝

—The Chicago *Tribune* of yesterday says: So important an event as the reopening of the banks of Chicago for the transaction of business in the usual manner, after a complete suspension for nine days, could not fail to excite the most intense interest in the business community.

It might be denied that it was a critical moment when the banks opened the doors of their temporary offices, yesterday morning, and said to their customers that they were prepared to pay checks and receive deposits as usual. The most of the banks had only received the money and books from their vaults in the smoking ruins on Sunday, and it was only by working all of both Sunday and Monday nights, that the tellers and bookkeepers, a majority of the banks were enabled to begin business on Tuesday morning. Two or three of the National Banks, and several of the private banks, viz: Traders, Merchants, Corn Exchange, Union, A. C. A. & O. F. Badger, and others, had in fact been delayed in getting their offices arranged, and were able to do but little more than to pay small checks and answer questions. It is presumed, however, that these will be prepared for business to-day, October 18.

The point of most interest, was, of course, to see how depositors felt about checking out their money. In this respect it was remarkable how soundly felt alarmed about the solvency of the banks. Those banks which threw open their doors found that depositors that they were prepared to pay all, received more money on deposit than they paid out. The First, the Third, the Merchants', the Fifth, the Third, the Northwestern—in short, all the leading banks that were ready to do business on yesterday morning, received on an average two dollars in deposits for every dollar paid out on checks. Large numbers of country bankers who have deposits in the National Banks of this city were in town yesterday, not to draw out money, but to assure the banks here of their confidence and offer their assistance. At the invitation of L. J. Gage, the Cashier of the First National Bank, of this city, a dozen of its country bank customers examined its condition, and passed a set of complimentary resolutions expressing their conviction of its entire soundness, and commending it to the public. At other banks depositors both from the country and city came in to assure the bankers of their confidence and promise their support. So much for the first day's opening of the banks after a long story short, the opening of the banks was as auspicious in every respect as could possibly have been anticipated under the circumstances.

At the Savings Banks it was thought there might be something of a run by small depositors. In this respect, however, affairs have turned out disappointed. At the State Savings Institution, 591 Wabash, there were never more than five or six depositors present at one time, and there was just about as much money deposited as was drawn out.

Merchants' Savings and Merchants' Savings Bank, now located at 64 South Halsted street, only $3,000 had been checked out up to last night, and the check, and in the afternoon there was about as much money deposited as there was drawn out. The effect of the whole of yesterday's business was to reassure every body in regard to the banks, and to put confidence back in regard to the stability of the currency and deposits. It is well understood that the National Banks will help each other in case of any emergency, a fact which goes a long way toward establishing confidence in those institutions.

—The following table made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10:30 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
October 19, 1871.						
C. & R.	86½	86	86	86½	86¾	86¾
Del. Scrip	75	75	75	75	75	75
Erie	37½	37½	37½	37½	37⅝	37⅝
Reading	104	104	104	104	104	104
Hartford	118	118	120	120		
Mich. Cent	90½	90¾	90¾	90	90¾	90¾
Lake Shore	93	93	93	93	93	93
Illinois Cent	114	114	115	115	115	115
Chicago & R. I	94	94	94	94	94	94
C. & N. W	84	84	85	85	85	85
Do. pref	90	90	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	93	93¾	94	93¾	94	94
St. Paul	32	32	32	32	32	32
Do. pref	72	72	72	72	72	72
Tol. & Wabash	54	54	54	54	54	54
Do. pref	91	91	91	91	91	91
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96½	96½	96½
Ohio & Miss	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
Ohio & Miss. pref						
Do. pref	114					
U. S. 6s, reg						
N. J. Central	100			100	100	100
Canton	67½			67½	67½	67½
W. U. Tel	57	57	57	57	57⅝	57⅝
Quicksilver		15¾		15¾		
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	44¼	44¼
Adams Ex		63		63		
Wells F.		43		43		
American Ex		63		63		
U. S. Ex		49		49		
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	57
Philadelphia and Erie	37
Lehigh Navigation	54
Catawissa preferred	42¼
Cod Creek and Allegheny Railroad	30
Lehigh Valley Railroad	58
North Pennsylvania Railroad	27½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	122
Schuylk il Navigation	23¾
Reading	104

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 19, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market to-day for this week has ruled very uniform, there being but few changes in values worthy of special mention. In the article of brooms there has been a sharp rise, caused, it is alleged, by the great destruction of broom corn by the fire in Chicago. In fact, as many brooms have advanced 50c per dozen. Lumber has also largely advanced, particularly on finished stuff for building purposes. This is also attributable in some degree to the Chicago fire, as the presumption is that heavy orders will be for the purpose of building up the burned city. Flour remains unchanged in price, with ample stocks on hand. Grain is held steady at previous quotations. Bacon and provisions—We are reported an active trade, with the tendency of prices upwards. Groceries continue very active. Cheese is in abundant supply, though prices are not quotably lower. Apples are still a drug in the market. Butter is more abundant, particularly good brands. Eggs wheat flour is coming in freely, and finds ready sale at quotations. We omit our usual extended remarks and figures, as

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October, 19, 1871.

The following is a review of the live stock market for the week ending October 18th.

Cattle.

In closing our report for last week we remarked the market was dull and inactive, with very few cattle changing hands, up to the time of writing—Wednesday evening. On Thursday the market opened up with no apparent change, prices ruling about the same, buyers acting very timid and waiting to buy at prices lower than holders were asking, Under these circumstances the market was very slow and sales were not effected without some difficulty, another. The following are the values ruling to-day for the various kinds: Extra Philadelphia $5 to 5 50; good to prime Philadelphia, 220 to 290 lbs, $4 90 to 5 10; good to prime New York, 1,250 to 1,320 lbs, $4 50 to 4 70; rough to common $4 30 to 4 50.

Sheep.

The sheep market at the time of closing our last report was slow under the influence of heavy receipts. Common sheep were selling dull, and the feeling on this grade not very good, as plenty of the better grades were offering. The receipts for the week, by which time most all were sold or shipped out. This week the arrivals were rather light up till Tuesday, but the packers, five and ten. To-day the receipts are more heavy, but with a good shipping demand the market rules firm, and sales are made without much difficulty. Most everything is sold or shipped out and the prospect looks fair. The following are the current rates for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold here: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 25 to $5 50; good to prime, 90 to 95 lbs, $5 to $5 25; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 25 to 4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 25 to 3 75; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50.

Cattle.

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
56	44,630	$4 80	5	bulls	$2 75
13	12,500	5 10	3	cows, each	25 00
19	19,080	4 80	15	20,260	4 40
17	21,980	4 75	19	25,240	4 35
17	18,350	4 30	4	4,420	4 50
2	2,330	4 15	3	3,220	4 25
4	4,070	4 45	4	4,010	4 25
17	24,240	4 62	3	2,340	4 75
18	18,950	4 25	4	4,120	4 00
	18,840	4 80	19	20,150	4 40

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

15	21,400	$15 off	6	6,720	4 65
20	41,630	1 25	50	62,280	4 75
19	19,620	3 00	19	21,050	4 40
1	880	6 2	1	2,120	4 00
1	56,500	2 50	1	1,020	4 50
	940	3 50	18	20,300	5 00
	19,000	3 50	19	21,000	5 00
20	40,300	4 00	16	21,980	5 25
17	22,060	4 00	17	20,500	4 75

HALLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

18	15,400	4 75	18	22,500	4 85
19	19,620	4 80	19	24,500	5 00
56	41,500	4 60			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

19	19,820	5 75	19	19,150	4 60
1	1,540	4 25	19	19,650	4 25
19	19,600	4 75	19	19,500	4 50
4	5,480	2 90	9	8,800	2 25
4	3,940	3 50	4	3,300	3 25
19	19,000	4 35	20	20,300	5 25
2	2,400	4 50	18	20,000	4 50
4	4,400	4 50	18	20,000	4 50
19	61,400	4 80	19	20,100	4 50
19	19,700	4 80	19	19,770	4 60

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD

17	18,100	4 90	25	21,670	5 15
19	20,050	5 02	77	21,000	4 65
19	19,800	4 90	77	20,400	4 80
43	40,220	5 37	77	20,950	4 80
19	19,100	5 02	77	19,160	4 90
13	11,600	4 00	51	07,140	4 20
19	17,500	5 12	76	19,000	4 90
17	19,950	4 00	9	17,500	3 00
18	18,600	4 00	76	19,000	4 90
18	18,950	4 60	15	18,200	4 80
18	19,000	4 60	76	19,200	4 90
17	21,500	5 10			

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report hogs were under the influence of a light demand, selling slow at $4 75 as the top price. During the week the arrivals were very light, and, with a better demand, prices advanced fully 35c @ hundred lbs, and sold about as fast as they arrived, the market closing firm on Saturday evening at the advance. On Monday the arrivals were light, and, with a better demand, the market ruled brisk all day, hogs selling readily for full prices. On Tuesday the market was more dull, and but few hogs changed hands, as most of the dealers, having purchased liberally the day before, had enough on hand for the present until some of the purchases would be worked off. To-day the market is but moderately active and, with increased receipts, is from 10c to 15c lower on prime grades, and from 15c to 20c on Yorkers and common stock, with the tone and tendency of the market inclined downward. There is no doubt but that the recent advance will bring a full supply of hogs in the market, and even more as there are always plenty waiting to take advantage of the market, and the usual result is that all get here at one time, and, with a supply largely in excess of the demand, prices go lower, and from a careful observation of the hog market we must say that one extreme most always follows another. The following are the values ruling to-day for the various kinds: Extra Philadelphia $5 to 5 10; good to prime Philadelphia, 220 to 290 lbs, $4 90 to 5 05; good to prime New York, 220 to 290 lbs, $4 80 to 4 90; rough to common $4 50 to 4 65.

Sheep.

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
192	48,720	4 60	72	17,810	4 65
99	20,900	5 00	102	20,750	4 50
19	19,300	4 80			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

118	20,370	4 65	19	1,600	4 50
19	19,250	4 65	19	14,200	4 65
21	3,920	4 50	56	13,840	4 50
11	2,310	4 50	56	14,050	4 50

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

58	15,720	5 05	344	70,300	4 65
19	17,000	4 60	19	8,200	4 50
19	19,150	4 60	82	17,900	4 70
112	23,000	4 60	19	19,000	4 50
19	19,000	4 50	19	19,000	4 50
38	22,950	5 10	332	75,571	4 85
19	19,000	4 50	19	19,000	4 50
186	40,050	5 10	192	40,750	5 20
110	25,000	5 00	19	19,000	4 50

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD

23	7,500	4 25	113	26,310	4 85
24	4,800	4 50	54	12,400	4 65
24	4,840	4 65	54	12,400	4 65
24	4,800	4 65	54	12,400	4 65
84	5,200	4 75	61	14,500	4 90
41	10,100	4 50	41	9,100	4 50
41	10,580	4 50	18	4,100	4 12
24	4,800	4 60	58	13,000	4 50
18	19,000	4 80	18	20,000	5 00
116	26,200	5 00	33	14,470	4 65
114	25,100	5 00	33	14,470	4 65
124	19,110	4 60	99	22,000	4 90
124	19,110	4 60	99	22,000	4 90
81	24,220	5 25	43	12,850	5 15
122	24,700	5 00	43	9,850	4 90
75	17,130	4 25			

W. HEDGES BOUGHT.

10	9,960	4 15	99	22,010	4 65
14	3,140	4 15	18	4,100	4 60
4	2,240	4 60	76	17,500	4 90
22	6,470	4 50	25	19,180	4 75
23	4,740	4 50	18	4,100	4 55
185	43,650	5 10	267	77,150	4 75
19	22,750	5 00	19	19,000	4 60
15	11,610	4 75	55	11,770	4 50

JOHN F. EYTH & MILLER BOUGHT.

167	35,850	5 15	58	12,320	5 12
8	1,640	5 10	110	23,420	4 90
19	19,000	4 50	18	4,100	4 50
185	38,640	5 10	59	1,000	5 00
19	19,620	4 90	19	19,000	4 50
19	3,042	5 20	53	14,420	5 25
19	19,000	4 50	18	4,100	4 50
40	12,380	5 00	56	12,810	5 20

VOEGTLEY & MEYER BOUGHT.

88	24,720	4 75	125	30,300	5 05
19	24,900	4 75	113	26,150	4 85
19	19,000	4 50	19	19,000	4 50
167	37,310	5 00	92	22,250	4 90
19	19,000	4 50	19	19,000	4 50
117	25,120	4 75	54	13,920	4 75
19	19,000	4 50	19	19,000	4 50
19	19,350	5 15	80	20,500	5 12
19	19,000	4 50	19	19,000	4 50
98	25,160	4 75	176	47,130	4 85
25	8,510	4 50	96	22,330	4 75
19	19,000	4 50	19	19,000	4 50
14	2,620	4 15	107	46,810	4 90
19	19,000	4 50	47	11,230	4 60
17	17,210	4 65	42	9,130	4 60
19	4,040	4 75	54	13,000	4 75
50	11,400	4 50	117	28,490	4 65
19	19,000	4 50	19	19,000	4 50
216	50,200	5 20	78	24,350	5 20
19	19,000	4 50	19	19,000	4 50
102	8,330	5 25	102	20,110	5 15
103	12,800	4 60	19	19,000	4 50
19	19,000	5 05	49	12,280	4 80

Sheep.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
192	44,810	$4 35	96	8,150	$2 00
19	4,760	4 50	19	4,150	2 00
13	bucks,	2 50	48	4,250	3 00
19	4,760	4 50	19	4,150	2 00
172	16,720	5 00	182	15,200	3 00
13	bucks,	2 50	182	16,200	3 00
384	29,140	5 05	179	17,320	3 00
384	30,720	4 60	179	17,320	3 00
288	26,000	5 25	168	8,410	4 75
96	13,220	5 00			

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

192	40,000	4 60	90	on foot	1 50
54	5,220	5 15	90	10,500	4 00
100	6,240	4 50	101	8,500	4 00
19	1,760	4 50	19	1,600	4 00
110	5,220	5 15	90	10,500	4 00
19	1,760	4 50	19	1,600

THE VERY LATEST.

BALTIMORE.

Proceedings of the Excursionists Yesterday.

Visits to Points of Interest.

THE BANQUET LAST NIGHT.

Toasts—Sentiments—Addresses--The Conclusion of the Festivities—Our Citizens en route Home, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, October 19, 1871.

To-day the visitors to Baltimore had no set programme to follow,and were left to enjoy themselves as they desired. Carriages were in readiness at the hotels where the guests are stopping for the free use of all desiring to use them. Druid Hill Park, the noted monuments, public institutions, ocean steamers, etc., etc., proved the interesting points for the excursionists. Several of our own people and some from Cumberland and Wheeling made flying trips to Washington, of course returning in time for the grand banquet this evening given in Masonic Hall.

The Committee on Banquet, on behalf of the P. W. and B. Railroad Company consists of John H. Page, Jr., Chairman, W. C. Pendleton and Charles Donnelly, with Wm. Keyser, W. H. Perkins, Hugh Sisson, Israel Cohen and B. F. Vickery as an auxiliary committee. On behalf of the Pittsburgh, Chas. P. Dutf, Jno. D. Fleming, Major Negley, Dr. W. J. Gilmore, B. Rafferty, Evan Jones, and J. J. Albeitz. The Baltimore Committee on Toasts are Messrs. Bond, Johnson, Hall, Dawkins, Cohen, Tripple. McCoy and Price, and Mr. R. M. Snodgrass for Pittsburgh.

During the day notices were posted around the various hotels summoning the guests to Barnum's Hotel at 7 o'clock. It was an hour after that time, however, before a procession was formed, but the Great Western Band discoursed music meanwhile, and received numerous plaudits from the crowd. A little after eight the procession formed—a designation of the leading representatives of Pittsburgh having the lead, Councilmen following and the other guests and Baltimoreans bringing up the rear. The Great Western Band preceded the procession, and the music attracted such a throng of people that the procession was hemmed several times during the march to the Hall.

Masonic Hall was beautifully decorated. Upon entering, the first prominent feature that struck the eye was the long tables, ten in number, which extended the full length of the room. At the head of these was another table at right angles with those in the building, and on the stage was a twelfth table, spread for the Committee of Arrangements and the gentlemen who were to respond to the toasts and sentiments. The walls of the Hall were tastefully decorated with flags and wreaths of evergreen. Gracefully attached to the elegant gas brackets over the front of the stage was an arch, formed of gas burners, surmounting which in living light was the date "1871." On the left of the arch was the coat of arms of Pennsylvania, surrounding which was the motto "Our Guests" formed by gas jets. On the other side was the State arms of Maryland surmounted by the word "Welcome." In the center of the wall at the rear of the stage was Maryland's coat of arms, and on either side those of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The front of the stage was ornamented with evergreen so ingeniously arranged as to hide the table which was located about six feet from the floor, and which had been spread thereon. The tables were profusely ornamented with flowers, arranged in pyramid and various other designs. Among the ornamental pieces worthy of mention were the emblems of commerce and railroads. In the center of the room was an ornamental gas burner with seven branches, and from this and the numerous chandeliers a brilliant flood of light was thrown over the hall. Fully one-thousand persons were seated at the tables, but the number in attendance so exceeded the expectations of the committee, that it was found necessary to seat some four hundred persons in the banquet hall on the first floor of the building.

The banquet was a decided success in point of numbers, between twelve and fifteen hundred people sitting down at the tables. After spending an hour or so discussing the viands, the meeting was called to order by Mr. Benjamin Price who announced that Governor Mayor Banks would deliver the address of welcome to the guests. Mayor Banks was then introduced and, it is said, delivered a very happy address, but the Hall was too thronged and the din and noise too great for us to hear him, and so it was with many of the other speakers, who were not heard by one-tenth of the crowd. The following irregular toasts were offered by Mayor Banks, and responded to by the persons named.

First—"The Iron City; the skill of whose artisans and enterprise of whose capitalists have made her the manufacturing metropolis of our land." Reply by Jacob E. Slagle, Esq., Pittsburgh.

Second—"Wheeling, our Elder Brother across the Alleghenies." Reply by Mr. Paull.

Third—"Cumberland, the Gate City of the mountains." Reply by Hon. H. W. Hoffman.

Fourth—Railroads, iron arteries pulsating with prosperity, happiness and genial intercourse." Reply by Hon. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Fifth—"Agriculture, nature's earliest occupation and the basis of all wealth." Reply by Hon. T. J. Bigham.

Sixth—"The Press, Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroads, taking the nearest pathway to the interior, it gives them the strongest arches." Reply by B. H.

Seventh—"Manufactures: the clank of the forge and the hum of the wheel are the sweetest music." Reply by W. D. Mc.

Eighth—"Commerce with the messengers carry to every clime the products of land, of Baltimore. own." Reply by R. R. [illegible] of Pittsburgh.

Ninth—"Our City Council entered her material progress: Reply by Dr. A. [illegible] wisdom as legislators has not been forgotten." Reply by Dr. A. [illegible] to abound the honor of the evening.

An early hour in the morning on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad train will bring to take the excursionists to Washington, where they will go to Washington and Pennsylvania Railroad. With this evening the festivities close. S.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Missouri Republican State Committee.

ST. LOUIS, October 19.—At a meeting of the Republican State Committee to-day, it adopted a resolution providing for calling the State Convention to propose to do everything possible for the unity of the party and the success of the Republican party of the State, without regard to past differences or divisions, fully recognizing the right of individual preference for candidates, but when nominations have been made by party Conventions, personal preference should be subordinated thereto in devotion to party success; that in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions passed by the Republican meeting held yesterday, they invite the Liberal Republican State Committee to unite with them collectively or individually on a call for a State Convention, to the end that there may be a united party and but one organization, and that the one holding legitimate relations with the National Republican Committee. The Committee adjourned to meet on the fifth of December, to consider the subject of calling a State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention, or to the new State Committee, to which meeting the Liberal State Committee, individually and collectively, are invited for consultation upon the proposed call. This committee adopted a resolution soliciting the National Republican Executive Committee to call the next National Convention at St. Louis.

Reform Nominations.

NEW YORK, October 19.—The county convention of delegates of the Reform Democracy met in Apollo Hall to-night. Samuel G. Courtney presiding. About 400 delegates were present. W. W. Curtis warned the convention that Tammany intended frauds at the elections, and said the only remedy was to execute summary justice by suspending inspectors or boards of canvassers from lamp posts, and he believed the law would protect citizens in so doing. The following nominations were made: For Judge of the Supreme Court, ex-Judge George C. Barrett; for Judge of the Common Pleas, Judge Charles P. Daly; for Register, Gen. Franz Sigel.

Ring Nominations for State Senate.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Tammany made nominations for State Senate to-night, including William M. Tweed, Michael Norton, John J. Bradley, and Henry W. Genet.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 19, 1871.

THE COLUMBIA BEATEN BY THE LIVONIA.

The third race for the America cup to-day was over the New York Yacht Club course. The Columbia was selected, and sailed by her new captain. The signal to start was given at 1:23. The Livonia promptly got off. The Columbia, not being fully under weigh, had to tack twice to get a good starting position. The Livonia by this time was a mile ahead. In rounding the buoy at the southwest spit the Columbia was her 1h by 4m. At 2:39½ the Livonia rounded the lightship, and the Columbia was 4½ minutes behind. Here the latter lost the clew of her foresail, and had her foregaff topsail split, while the main sail had to be lowered twice in consequence of an accident to the patent steering apparatus. The Livonia reached the home stake boat at 5:15, and the Columbia at 5:37:38. Actual time of the Livonia, 3:54:5. Corrected time, 3:52; actual time of the Columbia, 4:19:38; corrected time, 4:17:25. The wind was west-southwest. It is claimed the Columbia lost fifteen minutes by the accident to her steering gear.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 19, 1871.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Is engaged in discussing a general system of clerical examinations.

AID FOR MICHIGAN SUFFERERS.

The Michigan State Association of this city is actively engaged in making collections for the sufferers in their State, and have collected seven hundred dollars in money. A room in the Patent Office has been furnished for the reception of goods and clothing, and quite a large amount has been sent in.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Carl Schurz lectured last night in Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, on civil service reform, to an audience of about five hundred persons, and was very cordially received.

Hon. Sylvester Mowry, of Arizona, died in London, England, Tuesday last.

The propeller Brooklyn arrived at Detroit, Mich., yesterday, and reports that two boats containing eighteen persons from the lost steamer R. G. Coburn had been picked up by a passing steamer and were taken to Mackinawville. There are about twenty persons still missing. The commander, Gilbert Demont, of Detroit, and State Indian Agent Smith and wife, were undoubtedly drowned, as were also also all the women on board.

A quite severe shock of earthquake was felt in Wisconsett, Maine, near five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The shock lasted about ten seconds.

The Warsaw Manufacturing Company's establishment at Warsaw, New York, was burned yesterday. Loss $25,000; insurance $10,000.

Dr. Patches, from Wapakoneta, Ohio, now in Cincinnati, says considerable uneasiness is felt there on account of the proximity of fires. The drift wood at the reservoir, a few miles from St. Marys, is burning, carrying cinders and ashes four or five miles.

Three small fires occurred in Louisville yesterday. One last night was the work of an incendiary, who succeeded in burning a carpenter shop. Loss five hundred dollars.

At Louisville yesterday morning M. Bashing caught on the fly wheel in Hope Woolen Mills and was horribly crushed and mangled. He died instantly.

Public school building No. 7, in Syracuse, N. Y., was burned by incendiary fire last night. Loss $12,000; insurance $6,000. A little colored girl was arrested, and confessed to having attempted to fire the building Wednesday evening, by means of a blanket saturated with petroleum.

The American Christian Missionary Association commenced its annual session in Cincinnati yesterday, Hon. B. M. Bishop, President, in the chair. Delegates were present from New York, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, the District of Columbia. Committees were appointed and encouraging reports submitted.

THE POLYGAMISTS.

The Trial of Hawkins Commenced—His True Wife on the Stand.

ST. LOUIS, October 19.—In the case of Hawkins, the polygamist, charged by his first wife with adultery, the jury was finally impanneled this afternoon, and the trial commenced.

Tom Fitch, for the defendant, occupied all afternoon in an argument that he had a right under the United States law to temporarily challenge, while the prosecution had only a right to two.

Judge McKean, on the ground that this was a matter of the people of the United States in the Territory of Utah and not the United States, decided against the defense.

On the opening of the trial the first witness called was the true wife. She testified positively to the cohabitation of her husband with two other women in her house continuously. To-morrow the daughter, now married, will take the witness stand.

The indictment in this case is brought under the Utah statute in relation to crimes and punishment, approved March 6, 1852. Everything is peaceable.

EMANCIPATION.

Brazil to be Freed from the Curse of Slavery.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Late files of Brazilian journals contain the following facts concerning the recent legislative action in Brazil on this important subject: One of the bills which met with the greatest opposition appropriated eight million dollars to be used to free about a million and a half of slaves. The ground of the opposition was the fact that this sum of money was too small, one of the Senators saying that by this bill only ten thousand slaves per annum could be freed. The bill finally passed appropriating a much larger sum, while the pay for each slave is very low figures. By this plan emancipation will be gradual. Only children born after the passage of the act, on the 27th of last month, are to be at once liberated. It is thought that the whole number of slaves in the empire will not exceed a million and a half. The majority of these are in the southern part of the country. The sugar interest will not suffer from the change. It is doubtful about the results in the coffee regions, where slaves are more numerous. As the emperor favors emancipation, the passage of the bill by the legislature is certain, and it practically delivers Brazil from the evils of slavery.

RAILWAYS.

RAILROAD CONVENTION AT SHREVEPORT, LA.

SHREVEPORT, La., October 19.—The Railroad Convention met yesterday and was largely attended. Representatives from St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburgh, Jackson, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Louisiana were present. Reports were received showing the early completion of the Southern Pacific. The Convention adjourned to-day.

THE LEAVENWORTH AND DENVER NARROW-GAUGE.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., October 19.—Camps for the grading parties of the Leavenworth and Denver Narrow-gauge Railroad have been established some distance west of here. The contractors expect to make surprising speed. Dan Casement, a foreman of Union Pacific fame, has been engaged on the work.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

BANGOR, ME., October 19.—The formal opening of the European and North American Railway took place at Vanceboro, Me., to-day in the presence of President Grant, Lord Lisgar and other Federal, Dominion, State and railroad authorities and about 1,500 invited guests. A magnificent collation was made by the President, Lord Lisgar and others, following the inauguration ceremonies. Governor Lisgar said the Treaty of Washington would soon be submitted to the Canadian Parliament, which was inclined to view it favorably.

NINETEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

A High-Handed Measure--The Voice of the People Disregarded.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

The returning judges of the Nineteenth Senatorial District—Cumberland and Franklin—met at Carlisle yesterday, and, in the face of a conceded majority of 800 for J. M. Weakley, Esq., the Republican candidate, *refused to give him a certificate of election!* on the pretext that "fraud and bribery have been made use of in obtaining said votes." This, of course, is mere pretense—the real object being to keep Mr. Weakley out of his seat and give the Democrats a chance to manoeuvre for the organization of the Senate. The return judges are mere ministerial officers whose simple duty it is to examine the returns and give the certificate to the candidate having the majority of votes. In refusing to do this the return judges of the Nineteenth district transcended their duties and committed a gross outrage. The sworn affidavit of Duncan nor the advice of the District Attorney affords the slightest excuse for the illegal action of this outrage. Duncan swears that at the Shippensburg hop he heard an offer of two dollars made for a vote—but he does not say whether the offer was made by a Democrat or Republican, or even that the person who made the offer was made accepted it and voted or not. As for the District Attorney, in giving the advice he did, he either displayed a gross ignorance of law or wilfully violated his oath and honor. If he is an intelligent man, and has studied law to any purpose, he could not *"believe"* that the return judges "would be justified in refusing a certificate to Mr. Weakley." The whole thing is a piece of rascality concocted by the leaders of the Democratic party, who not being able to retain power by the voice of the people are shameless and vile enough to attempt to snatch it by fraud.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

The Sinking of the Liberty.

NEW ORLEANS, October 19.—The schooner Liberty sprung a leak and sunk in Lake Pontchartrain. Three persons were drowned.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 19.—River three feet three, having risen six inches in the last twenty-four hours. Clear and pleasant.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, October 19.—Weather unchanged; frosty mornings. River stationary. Port list: Up—Burkesville, 2 a. m. and Kentucky Belle, 10 a. m. Down—Ella Hughes, 10 A. M.; Umpire, 4 P. M., all loaded to the water. Twenty inches on French Island bar.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 19.—River lower than for twenty years; less than two feet at head of the canal and about six inches in the chute, three feet on Portland bar and the channel is still coming out.

Cairo.

CAIRO, October 19.—Port list: St. Joseph, Memphis to St. Louis, 11 P. M.; Bob Hoffman, Memphis to Cairo, 7 A. M.; Mountaineer, Memphis to St. Louis, 11 A. M.; Belle of Pike, Memphis to St. Louis, 1 P. M. River stationary. Clear; Thermometer 66.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, October 19.—Arrived—Alice, Memphis; Mary McDaniel and Hope, Vicksburg; Messenger and Northwestern, Keokuk; Lady Pike, Upper Mississippi; Oceanus, New Orleans. Departed—Dexter, Cincinnati; Hesper, Ft. H. Allen, Memphis; Grey Eagle, Huntsville and St. John, Keokuk; Pombina, St. Paul. River rising slowly. Weather clear and warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 19.—Clear and pleasant. River declining, with 28 feet 3 inches. Belle Lee, City of Alton, New Orleans. Arrived—Wall, St. Louis.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, October 19.—Down—Colossal, 2 P. M.; Wade Hampton, 6 P. M.; Johnson, 6 P. M.—Up—E. H. Durfee, 9 last night. Boats up to-day—Henry Ames, 11 A. M.; Sherman, 12 M. Warm and clear. River failing.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, October 19.—Clear and pleasant. After rising eight feet the river came to a stand.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 19.—Arrived—City of Quincy, St. Louis. Departed—Legal Tender and Indiana, Memphis.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 19.—Cotton unchanged at 18½c. Flour—low grades scarce and firm; superfine winter $3 @ 3 25; extra winter $5 50@6 50; double extra $5 90@6 25. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red fall spot, small sales at $1 52. Corn dull and prices have declined; mixed on track 46@47c. Oats dull and lower; mixed on track easier; mixed on track 32@32c. Barley dull at $1 00@1 05. Rye dull and unchanged at 66@66c. Whisky unsteady at 90c. Tobacco firmer. Hemp and bagging still have a speculative tendency. Lead—no quiet for jobbing and order lots; shade lower for clear rib sides 7¾@7¾c; clear lower at 8@8½c; sugar-cured hams unchanged. Lard dull and lower at 15½c. Hogs in fair supply at 4 65@4 90c for good to choice. Cattle in large supply at 3 50@5 50 for Texans, and 3 50@5 50 for good to choice steers.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 19.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 18½c. Flour and grain unchanged. Coffee dull and unchanged at full prices, holders offering more than buyers will pay. Provisions—Mess pork dull and lower; sales 200 bbls at $18 50@18 62½. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 6¾c; clear sides 8¾c. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders 7¾@7¾c; clear sides 9¾@9¾c. Lard dull and lower at 15½c. Butter and cheese steady with a moderate demand. Whisky—sales and weak; holders are not willing to make concessions; bulk $12 25@12 50; bbls $1 27@1 28. Groceries—Sugar steady; sales 75 hhds at 9½@9¾c; no sales. Hogs dull and prices a shade lower at 4 85@4 90; receipts 6,000. Cattle dull and unchanged.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, October 19.—Cattle quiet; very best on sale to-day at 4 75@5 00; first quality $4 50@4 75; medium $3 62½@4 25; inferior and ordinary $2 50@3 62½; receipts 2,685; sales 1,100 head; 2 Western cows sold at $60; receipts 1,800; sales 1,800. Sheep dull for medium and in good demand for the better grades; fair to good $4 @4 75; good to extra $4 75@5 00; receipts 2,300 head.

CITY MATTERS.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting—Miscellaneous Business.

A special meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Common Council was called to order at eight o'clock by the President, after which the roll was called, when a quorum was found to be present.

The President stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of taking up unfinished business.

Mr. Hastings moved that the rules be suspended, and that Council proceed to take up new business.

Mr. Hastings presented an ordinance changing the name of Pearl to James street. Referred.

Mr. Gilleland, petition for a sewer on Rush alley. Referred.

Mr. Shipman, petition to have the work of paving Western avenue, Ninth ward, completed as soon as possible. On motion, the City Engineer was instructed to notify the contractors to put on a larger force of men, so as to have the work completed this fall.

Mr. Shipman, petition for water pipe on Superior street, Ninth ward. Referred.

Mr. Knox, resolution to provide $15,000 for the Michigan sufferers, and asking the Legislature to legalize the act. The ayes and nays were called, resulting in ayes, 8; nays, 2; so the resolution was declared lost.

Mr. Taggart, resolution for placing stone crossing at corner of Benton and Buena Vista streets. Referred.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The resolution appropriating $25,000 for the Chicago sufferers, passed in C. C., October 12, and nonconcurred in by S. C., was again taken up.

Mr. Voegtly moved that Council recede from former action and concur in the action of S. C. After a protracted discussion the ayes and nays were called, resulting in ayes, 11; nays, 5. The motion was therefore carried.

Common Council now took up the resolution accompanying the report of the Committee on Wharves and Landings, which was concurred in by Select Council. Common Council adhered to former action, and Messrs. Hastings, Dean and Smith were appointed a Committee of Conference. Messrs. Hastings, Patterson were appointed on the part of Select Council. The Committee reported that Select Council adopt the resolution, when Council adopted the report of the Committee.

The Chair then presented a resolution allowing the payment of school taxes of Allegheny to occupy the Common Council Chamber. The resolution was adopted, after which the Council adjourned.

SELECT COUNCIL.

This branch was called to order at eight o'clock by the President, when the roll was called, and a quorum found to be present.

The President stated that this was a special meeting, called by the President of the Common Council, but for what purpose he was not aware.

Mr. Haggerty moved that Council proceed to take up unfinished business. Carried.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Remonstrance against a sewer on Morgan, in Common Council October 12, referred, Select Council concurred; a remonstrance against changing the name of Western avenue to West Ohio street, in Common Council October 12 referred, Select Council concurred; a remonstrance against the construction of a sewer on Robinson street, in Common Council October 12, referred, Select Council concurred; reports of Directors of the Poor, special Committee on Decoration Day, Gas Committee and Market Committee, in Common Council October 12, adopted, Select Council concurred; petition for water main on Spring alley, in Common Council referred, Select Council concurred; plan of portion of a wharf in the Eighth ward, in Common Council approved, Select Council concurred; remonstrance against a sewer on Arch street, in common Council referred, Select Council concurred; resolutions for gas lamps on Bluff and Main streets, in Common Council referred, Select Chartiers street, in Common Council referred, Select Council concurred.

The resolution providing for the construction of a wharf in front of the Ellsworth Engine House, Eighth ward, which accompanied the report of the Committee on Wharves and Landings, was now taken up, and the Committee being ordered to report, contract to be awarded to highest bidder.

A resolution for a flag stone crossing on Beaver avenue, Eighth ward, in Common Council adopted, Select Council non-concurred and referred to Street Committee.

Business from Common Council was now taken up, and all actions of that body concurred in except the following: An ordinance to change the name of Pearl to James street, passed finally in Common Council, was non-concurred in and referred to Street Committee.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. Patterson offered a resolution that, as the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Passenger Railway Company are preparing to lay tracks on Western avenue, Ninth ward, the Street Commissioner be instructed to notify the contractors to lay the tracks on said avenue, until they shall first obtain the consent of Councils, and if necessary that he take the proper legal steps to prevent the same. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Heagay presented a resolution instructing the wharf master to put the wharf at the ferry landing, Fifth ward, in proper condition. Referred.

Mr. Patterson called up the ordinance for the construction of a lateral sewer on Arch street, between Stockton avenue and Ferry st. The ordinance was passed finally.

An ordinance for the grading and paving of Grant avenue was acted on its first reading at the last meeting, was passed finally.

Mr. Matthias called up the ordinance for the opening of Mary street, laid over at last meeting, and moved that it be referred back to the Street Committee. Carried.

The resolution accompanying the report of the Street Committee, relative to the Simpson property or one half of the sewer assessment, was now taken up. The resolution was adopted in S. C. September 14, C. C. non-concurred, October 12, S. C. adhered to former action, and a Committee of Conference was appointed. October 19, S. C. then adjourned.

List of U. S. Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending October 16, 1871, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 119,955—Hot Air Furnace; James G. Weldon, Pittsburgh.

No. 119,956—Sulkey; Jesse Wineoff, Berlin.

No. 119,989—Reaming Tool; James B. Miller, Pittsburgh.

No. 120,005—Metallurgic Furnace; John Y. Smith, Pittsburgh.

No. 120,006—Lining for Metallurgic Furnace; John Y. Smith, Pittsburgh.

No. 120,007—Apparatus for feeding fuel into furnaces; John Y. Smith, Pittsburgh.

No. 120,008—Apparatus for feeding pulverized fuel to metallurgical and other furnaces; John Y. Smith, Pittsburgh.

No. 120,023—Valve for steam engines; Henry L. Butler, Pittsburgh.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are now being raised for the Rev. John A. Gray.

THE O. B. Boud dramatic society "benefit" proved a loss of $25 to somebody.

PAREPA on the 26th of next month at the New Pittsburgh Opera House.

The residence of Mr. J. H. Stewart, at Brinton, was destroyed by fire Wednesday afternoon. Loss $6,000.

MAYOR BRUSH sent Catherine Grant to the work house for thirty days yesterday. Vagrancy was what annoyed Catherine.

THE First National Bank of Allegheny has contributed $500 for the relief of the Michigan and Wisconsin sufferers.

THE Ladies' Association meets daily at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. The members desire all who are willing to sew to call and take a hand in the good work.

A MAN named Wilcox was arrested at the Union Depot last evening, charged with breaking open a trunk in one of the baggage cars. He was locked up for disposition this morning.

MAJOR BURNELL will give the entire receipts of the museum this afternoon for the benefit of those made destitute by the Chicago fire. Do not fail to visit the museum, and thereby aid a worthy charity.

A CHARGE of selling liquor on Sunday was, yesterday, preferred by Michael Kennedy against Andrew Welch. Alderman Woodward has issued a warrant.

THE Lea Literary Society will celebrate their first anniversary by a musical and literary entertainment in the Seventeenth ward school house this evening. It will be an enjoyable affair.

JAS. G. FLECKENSTEIN, a shoemaker, who resided on Butler street, in the Seventeenth ward, left home on Monday night with his little daughter, and has not been heard of since.

THERE WERE 1,700 ladies in attendance at Edith O'Gorman's lecture to ladies yesterday. The amount realized for the Home for Aged Women must have been quite handsome.

A CONCERT for the action of the late Germantsy of the Methodist Church, the *Records* says published at Springfield, Ohio, will be issued from the city, commencing on the 15th of November.

THERE should be a large attendance this afternoon, at Burnell's Museum, where can be seen a very large collection of curiosities, which will well repay the visitor for his time and money, aside from the consideration that the entire receipts go to the poor and destitute of Chicago.

AN information was made yesterday before Alderman Diltz, charging Patrick Richard with assault. He did, he either displayed a gross ignorance of law or wilfully violated his oath and honor. If he is an inbuckey to be repaired, but when called for on several occasions was found missing. Ball was given for a hearing.

TWO well known Pittsburghers, Eph. Jones and Samuel Weaver, are railroading on the Memphis and Charleston road. They both run the same train, Jones as mail agent and Weaver as conductor. They are both doing well and reported as popular officers.

AND NOW it turns out that the woman who was reported to have jumped over the bridge at the Union House was not killed, but only stunned. The party who brought the news in was referred to the Board of the Guardians of the Poor should be awarded a cold potato and let go.

THAT report of a morning contemporary who spotted a suit of clothes by crawling into the dirt and found the "clothes" at Lafayette Hall, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing Edith O'Gorman's "lecture to ladies only," was sadly recompensed when he heard only a repetition of the lady's lecture on a previous occasion.

AN action for slander was brought in the District Court yesterday—Andrew Warner in his other house in the city can afford to sell them. The stock of hats in the pipeline house is one of the largest and best selected in the city, and goods are sold cheaper than at any other house.

Chinn, Glass and Queensware

Sold cheap at the China store No. 100 Wood street.

Lots on Fifth Avenue.

The lots to be sold on Saturday, the 21st, at two o'clock P. M., are finely situated on the east side of the road opposite the Oakland car station, are beautifully situated, and are for sale cheaper than any lots now being offered as convenient to the city as location being such that the atmosphere is free from all dampness and the drainage perfect. Plans can be seen at the office on the river, and on low lands.

The property has advantages both present and prospective that should not fail to command the attention of all wishing to buy, whether for a home or for speculation. The location is to come under the completion of the new market house is also a great advantage to the purchaser. The line of Fifth avenue, Ward East Liberty, and especially in the vicinity of Ward's Run, is rapidly building up and will enhance the value of property in this vicinity. A free excursion will be given on the Oakland street cars on day of sale, and parties desiring to view the property all would be to go, and not let pass so favorable an opportunity of securing a splendid lot in so good a location.

The China Store.

No. 100 Wood street, have the largest stock and cheapest goods in the city. Call and examine it.

Low Prices for Good Goods Our Motto.

The fall season having now fairly set in, the rapid changes of the weather will compel every one until now have held off purchasing their goods, and to this class in need of such goods are invited to the season. Shirts and drawers, hosiery, gloves, woolen goods, can be had at the popular house, No. 78 and 80 Market street. Having purchased styles when in the market, we made it a point to look up such goods as would please customers, and in consequence of the very low prices, and beauty in style of goods, will attract the attention of the community. Fine goods, such as point applique, guipure, and thread laces can be had at the lowest figures. Buyers will certainly find it their interest to call and see us. Morganstern & Co., 78 and 80 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Building Paper.

To be used in place of plaster, or to be placed between the studding and weather-boarding to make the house warmer. Wm. B. Lupton & Co., 354 Penn street.

R. E. Breed & Co.,

At the China Store, No. 100 Wood street, offer extra inducements to country merchants in china, glass and queensware.

Fine Table Cutlery

At the China Store No. 100 Wood street.

After Sea Bathing

Use Burnett's Kalliston to relieve the disagreeable action of salt water.

Splendid Lots

On Fifth avenue

At

Auction.

Lots are in a most just opposite

Oakland Car Station.

Sale at

2 o'clock P. M.,

Saturday,

October 21.

See advertisement.

A Fine

Assortment of China Glass and Queensware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.

Nothing so successful.—*Thos. Metcalf, Apothecary Boston.*

Silver Plated Ware

At the China Store No. 100 Wood street.

Building Paper.

The only paper that will not absorb dampness; it is not saturated with tar. Wm. B. Lupton & Co., 354 Penn street.

The Lots to be Sold on

Fifth avenue,

On Saturday,

At two o'clock P. M.,

Are beautifully located and are

First class

In every

Respect.

Attend this sale, when you can buy a lot from first hands and at fair prices.

Free excursion on the Oakland street cars. on day of sale.

Pure Wines.

Mr. R. H. Lubbers, wholesale wine dealer at No. 16 Clark street has a fine stock of foreign and domestic wines, among which is the Piper Heidsic, and all the other famous brands.

Country Merchants

Will find a large stock of goods selling cheap at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

MARRIED:

HOPKINS—SCHISSLER—On Thursday, October 19, 1871, by the uncle of Frederic, Mr. Jay Hopkins to H. Williams, D. D., MARGARET, youngest daughter of H. Schissler, Esq., of that city, to JAMES H. HOPKINS, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOLLAND—DAVITT—On Thursday evening, October 19, 1871, at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. E. K. Squier, SAMUEL S. HOLLAND, to ELIZA H., daughter of John C. Davitt, Esq.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America

ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.

Ins. Co. of North America

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Losses adjusted and paid by

WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

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Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FAMILY READING.

The Pittsburgh Weekly Commercial.

TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR THIS WEEK.

The Recent Great Fires.

Sermons on the Chicago Disaster.

First Page.

LOCAL NEWS.—Sermons on the Chicago Fire, by Revs Wm. N. Van De Mark, Thos. N. Boyle, Dr. Jacobus, Dr. Brookes, T. L. Beiliam, D. E. Asbury, F. A. Noble, W. J. Reid, J. M. McKeever, E. P. Garrette, E. K. Squier, J. H. W. Stuckenberg, H. F. Woodham, A. R. Leonard, Mr. Barclay and T. H. Hanna—The New Commissioners.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Letter from Detroit (special)—How London is Concerned—Losses of Philadelphia Insurance Companies by the Chicago Fire—Losses of the Shoe and Leather Trade—Burning of Fire Proof Buildings in Chicago—Coal Famine in Cincinnati.

Second Page.

EDITORIALS.—Our State—Old and New Catholics in Germany—Bonapartist Intrigues and Prospects—The Grant Duke Alexis—Wallace and Brent—Tilt for Tat—Bismarck and England—Resignation of Mr. Washburn, &c.

CURRENT TOPICS.—Constitutional Reform in Pennsylvania—European Grain Supply—A New Source of Wealth—European and North American Railroad—Ohio Legislature—Example Better than Precept—The Darien Ship Canal—Controller Green's Circular—Phil. Sheridan at Chicago—Lincoln's United States Marshal Johnson—Nilsson in Opera —Gossip—Fine Art and Literature.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Mr. Stanton's Alleged Death-bed Opinions of Gen. Grant—General and Particular—Another Escaped Nun—The Catholic Question—The Chicago Fire—Insurance Companies—Fragments from the Fire—The Bank Vaults—Real Estate—The Water Question Settled—Encouraging Prospects.

POLITICAL.—The State Election—The Legislature—The Judiciary.

Third Page.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.—From Washington—The Episcopalians—Free Masons—Fire in Kansas—Take in the Rooster.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Fires in the Northwest—Devastation in Wisconsin—Two Days Nearer Liverpool—Shipping by Rail—Sale of Rail Road Patents.

MARKETS.—The Broom Corn Market—Printing Cloths—Philadelphia Petroleum Exports—Pittsburgh Petroleum and General Market, Oil Market, Wool Market—Live Stock Markets—Breadstuffs Markets—Provisions—Canned Fruits—Natrona Chemicals—Horse Shoes—Tin Plates—Tobacco—White Lead, Putty, &c.—Brooms—Crackers—Lumber—Glass—Hides and Leather—Cordage—Drugs—Iron and Nails—Merchant Bar and Heavy Hardware—Pig Iron and Blooms—Finance and Trade—Gold and Stock Quotations—New York Wool, Hop, Iron and Dry Goods Markets—Philadelphia Wool, Iron and General Markets—Baltimore Coffee Market—Cincinnati Iron and General Market—New York Beef Cattle Markets—New York Finance and Trade—Louisville Market—Memphis and Toledo Markets—New Orleans and Nashville Cotton Market—Marriages, Deaths, &c., &c.

Fourth Page.

EDITORIALS.—Pittsburgh Observatory and Longitude —Among the Mormons—The Chicago Calamity—The Murder of Prof. Catto—The Coon offers to come down—Fire Relief Building.

POLITICAL.—Official Election Returns from Allegheny County—Brewster's Defeat.

CHICAGO.—Definite Account of the Progress of the Fire—Account by an Eye-Witness—No Place of Safety—Latest Arrival of Refugees—Account by an Eye-Witness—A Guess at the Loss—New York Going In Again—Sunday in the City—Chicago Rising Again. The Western Press—Great Devastation in Michigan, &c., &c.

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Address, THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADVERTISED LETTERS—Official List, October 20th, 1871—List No. 42.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

Anderson Mrs M
Arnold Miss Susan
Arnold Miss
Barton Miss Ella
Bebighaus Mrs C
Beck Mrs Sue
Beck Mrs
Bolit Mrs
Brandt Mrs Mary
Brazell Alice
Brown Mrs
Bunn's Mrs (for)
Burns Mrs
Caldwell Emma
Caldwell Mrs
Chandler J L
Christian Barbara
Christie T A
Chamberlain Wm
Chatterson W
Chalmers Wm
Clafton Geo
Clarke Mrs M A
Clancy A W
Clark Mrs
Clark A Co C
Clark E J
Clark W E
Clark Mrs
Cockins Rev J M
Coleman Mrs A
Coleman A
Cober J
Collins Jno S
Cox Geo
Cowley Jas
Coulter Henry
Cromwell Thos
Conkle Jas
Cowan W